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ECOWAS PLANS INTRODUCTION OF COMMON CURRENCY

AB101754 Lagos NAN in English 1741 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, 10 Sep (NAN)--A principal officer with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mr Frank Ofei, said in Lagos today that the organisation was making plans to introduce a common currency as a medium of exchange among member-states.

Mr Ofei announced this while briefing a 22-man delegation of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) scheduled to visit four ECOWAS countries.

He said that the introduction of the common currency would reduce currency exchange difficulties between member-states of the organisation and that the measure was being taken in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He did not, however, say when the currency would be introduced.

Mr Ofei mentioned communication and transportation as two of the problems facing the community, adding that communication between Francophone countries was better than those between Anglophone countries.

"We are looking at the infrastructural problems involved in communication and transportation with a view to promoting inter-action among member-countries," he added.

The marketing adviser to the NEPC, Mr P.E. Osazee, said that the council would visit the four countries to study problems of exporting goods and explored the possibility of projecting Nigeria-made goods.

CSO: 4700/449

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ATMOSPHERE RELAXED IN CAPITAL

PM100820 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Dispatch by Philippe Decraene: "The Opposition Seems to be Adapting to the Military Regime"]

[Text] Bangui--Three days after receiving full powers from Mr David Dacko, the Central African military are adopting an open approach and are not avoiding any contact or dialogue. Despite their firm statements they are trying to be conciliatory and are giving the impression of taking every opportunity to reassure people.

General Kolingba has already explained twice that the regime which he installed on Tuesday was strictly transitional in nature, that he had the firm intention of having personal meetings with the leaders of the various political groups and that he would very shortly send a mission to Paris comprising several members of the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN].

Like the Central Africans themselves, most expatriates say they are relieved by the departure of the civilian government. Although some are still showing caution and reservations, all are united in advocating calm and harmony.

Mr Ange Patasse, feared leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement, is not the last of the oppositionists to make overtures to the military committee. Twice in the space of 24 hours he has declared his readiness to "trust" the army and cooperate with its leaders after cancelling a meeting which his supporters planned to hold in Bangui on 14 September. Mr Patasse, as cunning as ever, alternately making loud statements and giving evasive answers, keeps smiling enigmatically as if biding his time and is behaving as if he intended gradually to take over a movement which is in fact primarily directed against him.

Mr Henri Maidou, leader of the Republican Progress Party, who is tenacious, enterprising, charming and determined, told us on Thursday: "I and my three opposition colleagues sent a letter to General Kolingba on Wednesday to congratulate him on his accession to power.... We are prepared to take part in the task of national recovery as soon as we are asked to do so..." Of course, in passing, Mr Maidou stressed the temporary nature of the committee's existence. But in so doing was he not simply citing the new head of state?

Mr Abel Goumba, absent once again, is in France again as if he expected Paris to come out in his favor. "He is afraid," his opponents say, "just as he was after the disturbances which followed the presidential election in March and after the 14 July attack...." This absence ultimately plays into his rivals' hands and pleases the military, who suspect him of pro-Soviet feelings.

"Failure for Tripoli and Moscow"

Mr Francois Gueret, leader of the Movement for Democracy and Independence, who was sacked from his post as justice minister by the former president because he regarded him as intractable, accepts the fait accompli because, he said, "It was impossible to continue with Dacko."

The representatives of the big Western powers--the only ones who count here--are making no secret of their satisfaction. At present there seems to be less rivalry than cooperation between the Americans and the French. They are especially pleased at the "defeat for Tripoli and Moscow" and at the "thwarting of all those who had come from the East to fish in troubled waters." This is a clear reference to Mr Ange Patasse and his supporters. General Kolingba has realized how much he could benefit from this state of mind and on Thursday requested from France, "which will remain a preferential partner," initial aid of 70 billion Central African francs... "Let solidarity be seen!" the new president also said for the benefit of the African capitals which, in keeping with their traditional attitude, are observing complete silence. Neither Kinshasa, Yaounde, Libreville nor Brazzaville, where there is nonetheless fear of disorder and sucession spreading, has reacted officially.

In any event there is no curfew or martial law here and the atmosphere is relaxed, as demonstrated by the behavior of the main in the street and that of the leaders who usually seek his votes. Although all forms of political activities have been suspended, people have never before talked so freely among themselves or with foreigners on radio and in the streets, even in the days of the multi-party system accepted unwillingly by Mr Dacko. The way in which General Kolingba twice presented his cabinet to the press on Thursday, in a completely good-humored way, is highly indicative of the military's desire to win support. Indeed, there was something rather unreal about the scenes in which some 20 generals and other senior officers in camouflage dress and wearing the red commando beret merrily posed at De Roux camp on advice from cameramen and photographers, to present themselves in the best light.

Nonetheless, that leaves the problem of elections. But there seems to be complete harmony on this point, too. "We'll see about it in 6 months or 1 year," General Kolingba said. "Let's not be in too much of a hurry....Let's be reasonable and adopt interim solutions." Mr Maidou replied, as if echoing the general. Moreover Mr Gueret admitted that "immediate elections would be completely pointless," and he added: "Let's avoid chaos....In short, nobody wants to come to blows on any pretext. Thus appeasement is at present the order of the day, unless the crowds of people in the capital's suburbs decide to take to the streets. But even the most pessimistic observers regard this hypothesis as improbable. In view of the scope of the powers which the army now has--powers which it certainly intends to use, should it prove necessary--it would be absolutely suicidal to give way to the temptation of violent action.

CSO: 4719/367

BRIEFS

FAN FORCES CONTROL IRIBA--Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Northern Armed Forces [FAN] have been in control of the Iriba area, about 40 km from the Sudanese border, since 8 September, Mr Afal Ahmed, European representative of Hissein Habre's movement, stated in Paris today. According to this spokesman, 16 of the enemy forces were killed, 27 taken prisoner and a large amount of material seized during a skirmish. FAN's casualties were given as one dead and three wounded. He added that clashes continue in eastern Chad between FAN and Libyan troops and their local allies, especially southwest of Guereda, which FAN claims to have captured on 5 September, in the Dam-Zoer region. FAN patrols, Afal Ahmed specified, have been laying ambush along the road to Abeche and the Biltine region has become a real no man's land. [Text] [AB091534 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 9 Sep 81]

FAILURE TO RECAPTURE GUEREDA--Khartoum, 10 Sep (AFP)--Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat was wounded in an abortive counter-offensive by Libyan and Chadian forces to retake the town of Guereda on Monday, the Sudanese News Agency, SUNA, reported today. Guereda, in eastern Chad, was reported to have fallen to forces loyal to rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre on Saturday. In a dispatch from the Sudanese border town of Geneina, SUNA said Mr Acyl escaped, leaving behind his Toyota car which was seized by Habre's forces together with a BM-16 rocket launcher and two mounted anti-tank guns. The combined Libyan and Chadian forces lost a total of 136 men dead, 58 wounded and 180 captured in the attempt to regain Guereda and in fighting for the town of Iriba, which fell to the FAN [Armed Forces of the North] on Tuesday, the report said. FAN losses were given as five killed and nine wounded, two of them seriously. Mr Habre visited Iriba on Tuesday afternoon after his troops' success and ordered distribution of flour, tea and sugar to the towns inhabitants, the agency reported. The FAN leader had consented to the voluntary recruitment of 461 inhabitants of Iriba to his forces, SUNA said. [Text] [AB101930 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 10 Sep 81] Yaounde, 11 Sep (AFP)--Violent fighting continues between the Chadian-Libyan troops and Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) around the Iriba and Guereda localities in eastern Chad, a few kilometers from the Sudanese border, it was learned in Yaounde today from reliable sources. It is still impossible to obtain confirmation in the Cameroonian capital of the fall of Iriba and Guereda into the hands of Hissein Habre's dissident troops, as had been reported by the Sudanese News Agency SUNA and a spokesman of the FAN leader. Furthermore, there are strong reservations in Yaounde regarding the SUNA news reports that the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, Ahmat Acyl, was wounded during a confrontation with FAN fighters. The Chadian foreign minister is reportedly in Tripoli to negotiate a loan of 1.5 billion CFA francs (\$30 million) to pay the wages and salaries of Chadian soldiers and civil servants for August. [Text] [AB111240 Paris AFP in French 1112 GMT 11 Sep 81]

INTERVIEW WITH EPLF LEADER ISSAYYAS AFEWERKI

GF041839 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 30 Aug 81 p 5

[Report on interview granted to AL-WATAN by Issayyas Afewerki, Eritrean Popular Liberation Front assistant secretary general, in Kuwait--no date given]

[Excerpts] Issayyas Afewerki, Eritrean Popular Liberation Front assistant secretary general, has learned of an initiative Kuwait is preparing on a political solution to the Eritrean problem. He is critical of Soviet strategy in the horn of Africa.

In an interview with AL-WATAN, he said that the Aden meeting of PDRY, Libyan and Ethiopian leaders is a new stage in Soviet strategy to strike at the Eritrean revolution. At the same time, he asserted his Front's firm stand of hostility toward U.S. imperialism.

He noted that the Front's relations with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] have been broken off and relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] are heading for a severance because of its stand supporting the Ethiopian regime. He said Sudan's recent decision to close the offices of the Eritrean revolution's fronts and to evacuate their military bases was a result of Eritrean Liberation Front forces' leaving Eritrean territory for Sudanese territory following severe fighting with his front which stopped 2 weeks ago and after the military result which he had referred to. [Sentence as published] He expressed support for the cause of the people of Arabistan and criticized the Iranian regime. He also expressed hope for the formation of a balanced government in Iran.

On the Kuwaiti initiative, the Eritrean official said Kuwait holds the political view that there should be a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem. Kuwait is ready to contact the Ethiopians to convey the Eritrean settlement proposals. During this visit we were asked to submit our proposals in this regard. As for us, we do not have anything new other than the referendum plan that we proposed in November which suggests a referendum by Eritreans to choose between complete independence and federation with Ethiopia with autonomous rule.

The Eritrean official said Kuwaiti officials promised to study this project before contacting the Ethiopian Government to hear its viewpoint. Nevertheless, he believed the Ethiopian Government would listen to Kuwait's viewpoint in the hope that it would win over Kuwait to its side.

The Eritrean official criticized the Aden tripartite meeting in which the PDRY, Libyan and Ethiopian leaders participated, describing it as a new step in Soviet strategy against the Eritrean revolution. He said that, as a basic principle, there is no difference whether the revolution is attacked by 3 or 100 soldiers. He described the Aden meeting as a difference in the size of the massing of troops. He said there is a policy of hostility toward the Eritrean revolution which expands or contracts from one stage to another. In our view, the new step is a continuation of Soviet policy in the region.

He said the Ethiopian regime is currently passing through a military, political and economic dilemma. It is trying to solve its economic difficulties in various ways. For example, it is trying to contact the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia to get fuel to solve its economic problems. Various ways are being used to maneuver and to gain favor in this region.

Libya has the Chad crisis. There is a Libyan move on the Arab level. Al-Qadhdhafi has his theory for the Arab region and he wants to implement it. In order to implement it, he wants to cancel any political presence that opposes it. Many of Libya's stands prove this fact.

In Chad there is a Libyan presence which is in fact an occupation. This occupation created a problem between Libya and Sudan that is becoming more and more tense. In southern Sudan there is Ethiopia, whose alliance with Libya serves Libyan policies and ambitions in the region.

He said there are many policies and strategies which may not be parallel. The Soviets have their vision and strategy in the region and they are implementing it. Ethiopia has its ambition and vision to establish a great, strong and influential Ethiopia in the horn of Africa. It is employing many methods to implement it. Libya has the same ambitions. As for Aden, it is not part of the equation. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was charged with engineering this meeting only.

As for us, the Ethiopian move in this respect is the most important because it aims at striking us. This move will insure financial aid for Libya to solve the Ethiopian difficulties, to pay the bills for Soviet arms with Libyan funds, to purchase new arms, to try to achieve internal political and economic stability, and to increase military presence to liquidate the Eritrean revolution.

Commenting on the fact that the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front is the only Marxist organization opposing Soviet strategy in the region, he said: We would like to be friends with the Soviets, but we do not want to be hired agents. If they are against our national cause, we are against this stand. When they support the Ethiopian regime against us, we have to be alert against this stand. The Soviets are present in Ethiopia in a material and massive form. This presence has its justifications in Moscow. However, we do not accept these justifications.

All countries and parties who favor the Soviet strategy used to support us before the army came to power in Ethiopia in 1977 and the Soviets did not object to this. Now Moscow is not only against the Eritrean revolution, but it is also acting and exerting pressure on pro-Soviet countries and parties to take a hostile stand toward the Eritrean revolution.

In this respect he disclosed that there are no relations between the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front and the DFLP, led by Nayif Hawatmah. He said his front had officially asked the PFLP to explain some hostile stands toward the Eritrean revolution that appeared in its literature. He said the front had justified some of these stands and did not try to justify others. He explained that the PFLP still says--in official memos exchanged with it--that it supports the Eritreans' right to self-determination. He said that the front told them in reply to an official query that the communique issued after its delegation's visit to Addis Abbaba did not mean Ethiopia when it mentioned the sovereignty of Ethiopian territory. What was meant by this was Ogaden, "Western Somalia." However, he commented that this may be a convincing or unconvincing justification, but it remains subject to evaluation. He added: Relations with the Democratic Front passed through the same experience of maneuvers before they broke off. He refrained from predicting when relations with the Popular Front will break. He affirmed that his front's relationship with any organization is based on its stand toward the Eritrean revolution. He said his front cannot compromise with anybody at the expense of the Eritrean people's cause.

Asked how the Eritrean revolution will avoid falling into the lap of U.S. strategy in the horn of Africa after it was destined to be in the first voluntary confrontation with the Soviet strategy, he said: Our organization's stand is clear. We are strategically against imperialism, a stand which will not change whatever the changes in the region or in Eritrea may be. After the Soviets embraced the Ethiopian regime, they said the Eritrean revolution had become the agent of the Americans and of U.S. intelligence. This campaign is aimed to justify the Soviet stand of hostility toward us. We do not stand on the side of U.S. imperialism to confront what they call the Soviet threat in this region. We will not be a tool for implementing imperialist strategy in the region despite the fact that we still consider the Soviet Union among our friends. If this strategy does not favor our interests, we will not be informers. We may be moving to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union, but this does not mean that we will be an instrument for carrying out what it requires of us.

He expressed the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front's support for the Arabistan people's struggle to achieve independence. He said the Arabistan cause is similar to the Eritrean cause. He criticized the Iranian regime and hope the Iranian people will be able to establish a balanced government that will fulfill their aspirations of a free and developed Iran.

CSO: 4504/78

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TROOPS KILLED, CAPTURED BY ERITREANS--Asmara--Informed sources said today that violent clashes took place between the Eritrean revolutionaries and the Ethiopian forces in the two regions of Keren and Adarte. The clashes resulted in killing and capturing more than 500 Ethiopian troops and seizing large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front announced that this violent attack was staged on the 20th anniversary of the Eritrean war against the Ethiopian occupation forces. [Text] [JN021710 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4504/78

PAPER CHIDES STUDENTS FOR CONDEMNING UNITED STATES

AB071959 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] GUNSA (Ghana United Nations Students and Youths Association) has described the shooting down of two Libyan jets in the Mediterranean by U.S. planes as irresponsible and an unpardonable violation of Libya's territorial integrity. In a statement, GUNSA called on all people of the world, the OAU in particular, to condemn the attack and it asked the United States to pay full compensation to Libya for the destruction of her fighter planes and apologize to the OAU for what it called the aggression on African soil. The PALAVER described GUNSA's attitude as double stand. The paper wondered whether the association bothered to check whether or not Libya's decision to extend the limits of her territorial waters was unilateral and whether or not the area in dispute was international waters.

It also wants to know what action GUNSA took when Libya was accused of aggression in several African states. The PALAVER joins all African nations in their condemnation of the Reagan administration for its collaboration with the apartheid regime in South Africa. However, this stand cannot be an excuse for wholesale condemnation of the United States for operating in international waters and for defending itself against incursion of Libya. The paper writes:

"It is our view that by its one-sided stand on the United States-Libyan situation, GUNSA is creating the impression that it has allowed itself to be tied to the apron strings of its Libyan master whose voice it re-echoes in the arena of international politics. Such bias and prejudiced views on sensitive international issues without regard to logical international law and human rights is tantamount to a young ugly bear learning to behave like its equally ugly father. The distaste and abhorrence of African states for American imperialism should not be allowed to give way to the blind substitution of Soviet communism either in Africa, for both ideologies are (?archaic) to African way of life. GUNSA should not seek to throw dust into the eyes of enlightened Ghanaians who can intelligently distinguish between ideological propaganda and basic truth on international issues.

CSO: 4700/446

GHANA

BRIEFS

RESTORING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL OPPOSED--The Ghanaian TIMES describes as vain what it calls the pro-Israeli lobbying in Ghana. Those who want a restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel argue that the break is economically disadvantageous to Ghana, that Egypt has restored relations with Israel and that Israel is not racist. According to the TIMES, there was no real evidence that Israel was interested in the industrial growth of Africa. On the other hand, Arab banks for African development and the \$100 million loan granted to Ghana for the government for the Kpong hydroelectric project show Arab determination to see to the development of the continent. On Egyptian-Israeli relations, the paper maintains that Egypt was not the only factor when the OAU asked for the break in relations. The TIMES dismisses as ridiculous the argument that Israel is not racist. The UN General Assembly has declared that Zionism is racism. The paper concludes by saying that Israel is out of Ghana and is destined to stay out indefinitely.
[Excerpt] [AB100835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Sep 81]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICE REDUCTION--The Ministry of Fuel and Power announced that with effect from next Monday, there will be a general reduction in the prices of petroleum products. Premium will sell at 12 cedis 30 pesewas, instead of 13 cedis; regular is reduced from 12 cedis to 11 cedis 30 pesewas; gas oil, from 9 cedis to 8 cedis 50 pesewas; kerosene, from 5 cedis 50 pesewas to 5 cedis; and liquefied petroleum gas, from 84 pesewas to 80 pesewas per pound. The reduction follows the discount of \$4 per barrel of crude oil announced in Nigeria, Ghana's main traditional supplier. [Text] [AB041842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/446

KENYA

NYAYO, ANTI-NYAYO POLITICS MAY PREVAIL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Aug 81 pp 6-7

[Text] It seems that Kenyans can expect a replay of the 1979 electioneering tactics during the 1984 general elections when candidates were divided into two categories--the nyayo supporters and the anti-nyayo. At least that was the impression given by the minister for home and constitutional affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, (under whose portfolio falls the supervision of elections) last weekend when he called on Kenyans to return nyayo adherents unopposed in the 1984 elections.

In the 1979 election campaigns, a great deal of political emotion surrounded the issue of whether or not one was a nyayo supporter with every candidate claiming to be the true nyayo man and all his opponents anti-nyayo. Being anti-nyayo meant that one is not a supporter of the government in general or of President Daniel arap Moi in particular, and those accused of being anti-nyayo were vaguely alluded to as subscribing to the change-the-constitution campaign of 1976.

In an apparent effort to keep out the anti-nyayo from the next parliament, numerous legal and political hurdles were created to block the path of those who were suspect. The most important of these was an unprecedented party clearance system and an amendment of the election law to limit both the campaign period and the amount of money a candidate could spend in the campaign. It was the then minister for home affairs, Mr Stanley Oloitipitip, (now minister for local government), who eventually disclosed in public that the desire of the government was to ensure that most of the then sitting members who were supporters of the government were re-elected and that aspiring outsiders who may "give the government a hard time" were not elected.

Coincidentally, Njonjo's new call for nyayo people to be returned unopposed was made at Oloitipitip's constituency at a meeting where Njonjo recommended the people of Kajiado South to return Oloitipitip unopposed in 1984. But unlike in 1979 when the so-called anti-nyayo were referred to as wanting to see only nyayo people returned also varied slightly from those given by Oloitipitip in 1979. According to Njonjo, continued leadership would bring more progress than if leaders were replaced every other election.

CSO: 4700/452

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS RESIGN, ARE SACKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text]

TWO senior Posts bosses have been retired in the public interest and two others suspended, the Nation learned yesterday.

Those retired are Mr. Timothy P. Kiambi, Director of Telecommunications with the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, and Mr. R.G.M. Mutiso, Chief Architect.

Suspended

And those suspended are, Mr. R.E. Measures, chief of Production and Services Improvement, and Mr. J.M. Muriithi, Transport Manager.

Corporation chairman D. Mlamba confirmed the action against the four officials but declined to elaborate.

Said he: "All I want to say is that the board has interdicted two officers and retired two others in the public interest and that investigations are going on."

Highly placed sources at the Corporation's headquarters told the *Nation* there was a scandal allegedly involving the sale of a Corporation car.

The sources said the car was sold at a drastically lower price than its real value.

Other sources said the disciplinary action had something to do with the awarding of a contract to install telephone lines in Nairobi.

Mr. Kiambi, 36, was appointed assistant regional director of the former East African Posts and Telecommunications in 1975.

Prior to this he was the principal of the Post Office Central Training School at Mbagathi.

He holds a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in electrical engineering and is a corporate member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Kiambi has also been a member of the board of directors of the Kenya External Telecommunications.

Mr. Reuben Mutiso studied at Machakos High School before joining the University of Nairobi where he qualified as an architect.

He was recently elected to represent Africa in the supreme council of the International Union of Architects at a meeting held in Katowice, Poland.

He is also the vice-chairman of the Architectural Association of Kenya.

CSO: 4700/452

MOMBASA EXPANDS PORT FOR HEAVIER TRADE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 28 Aug 81 p 35

[Text]

THE port of Mombasa has experienced tremendous growth over the last few years. It has of course remained the port of entry for goods destined not only for Kenyan markets but also for Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and southern Sudan. Similarly, it is the port through which exports from these countries are handled. While some international trade with Tanzania used to be handled through Mombasa, this came to a halt following the closure of the border between Kenya and Tanzania in 1977. Since then, however, a substantial amount of traffic bound to and from southern Sudan has picked up, taking the place of the traffic lost due to the border closure.

However, the years have not all been good. For instance, in 1979 there was a very sharp fall in the tonnage of dry cargo handled by the port primarily as a result of import restrictions. Overall, the total tonnage of dry and liquid cargo handled in 1979 declined by 2.4 per cent. The decline could have been more severe but was moderated by an increase in imports of petroleum.

In comparison, exports did much better over the same period and played a significant part in maintaining a healthy business. Exports during this period rose by nearly 7 per cent, featuring increased loads of soda ash, cement, cement clinker, tea and maize. The number of ships calling at the port declined from 1,613 in 1978 to 1,581 in 1979.

If 1979 was a poor year for Mombasa port, 1980 was the converse. The total tonnage handled in 1980 rose sharply by 26 per cent aided mainly by high cereal imports which were shipped in to preempt a serious threat of famine. Whereas 5,983,000 tonnes of both dry and liquid cargo were landed in 1979, the figure rose to 7,426,000 tonnes in 1980. Dry cargo handled rose by 32 per cent while liquid cargo increased by 21.8 per cent. While the higher volume of business suggests a more buoyant economy, the higher volume was almost exclusively accounted for by imports with goods loaded for export remaining virtually unchanged at 2,036,000 tonnes as in 1979.

Imports of dry cargo alone rose from 1,037,000 in 1979 to 1,990,000 tonnes while bulk liquids rose from 2,822,000 tonnes to 3,400,000 tonnes. However, the number of ships calling at Mombasa port declined still further 1,453. There was a compensatory effect though, with the increasing use of ships with higher tonnages.

The port's development programme continued with the acquisition in 1980 of 72 trailers and 24 tractors for handling container traffic. Other acquisitions during the same year included stationary container-handling cranes (transtainers) as well as some mobile cranes for yard traffic. During the previous year, the port had acquired two forklift trucks of 35 tonnes for stacking containers in addition to other

forklift trucks with tonnages varying from 3 to 10 tonnes. To improve its navigational services, the port also acquired a barge, two launches and two pilot boats which were put in service in 1979.

Other development works in 1979 included construction of berth number 18 besides repairs to berth number 17. In 1980, the port authorities were able to complete the stabilisation work for berths 11, 12, 13 and 14 and commissioned dredging operations which were completed early this year. Currently, talks are still going on between the Kenya government and the European Economic Commission for the funding of proposed improvements to berth number 6 at Mbaraki. If the funds are eventually available, the Mbaraki berth will also be equipped with container-handling facilities to enable it to handle the expected growth in con-

tainer traffic. The project is also envisaged to leave the other berths, especially berth number 13, with increased capacity to handle more miscellaneous traffic. The port authorities also commissioned the first solar-powered navigational light system situated at Ras Serani in 1980. But the major landmark in 1980 was probably the opening of Bandari College for training of harbour staff which was officially opened on August 26, 1980.

Following the granting of military facilities to the United States armed forces at Mombasa, some of the development work at the port is understood to be aimed at providing more docking and specialised handling facilities for American warships. In line with improved docking facilities, the Americans are understood to be constructing storage bunkers for munitions and other strategic war materials. ■

CSO: 4700/452

BRIEFS

NO AVIATION FUEL SHORTAGE--There is no shortage of aviation fuel in Kenya, several airline operators told the Nation yesterday. They said the claims that the country was facing an acute shortage of the fuel were unfounded. They said although they had faced no shortage so far Kenya Shell Ltd. had recently told them to expect "some degree of reduction" in fuel supplies towards the end of the year. "We are getting normal supplies of the fuel and there is no shortage to the best of our knowledge," said Mr Z. Boskovic, chairman of Boskovic Aircharters Ltd. But the price, he added, was "obviously high" although "we can buy as much fuel as we need." On reports about anticipated shortages, Mr Boskovic said: "It would kill us because it would mean we stop flying--and that would follow that we would stop paying our employees." At present, he said, air operators' business was good though slightly below the previous year's level. A Kenya Air Ltd. director, Mr A.F. Nickalls, said: "We have not been refused any fuel at all and we have met all demand for our services." He said there had been no indications so far about supplies being cut down. But about two months ago, he added, Shell had notified them of possible "reduction of fuel towards the end of the year." Sunbird, Ltd. general manager Peter Lucas said fuel flow to his firm was constant and that there was no indication of shortages. He said the firm's aircraft usually faced fuel shortage in Tanzania whenever services were operated to Dar es Salaam and other towns. He said Shell required air operators to pay for their supplies twice a month. In the past, he added, they had to pay for supplies only on the 15th of the following month for fuel consumed in the previous month. Business was steady but below the previous year's level, he added. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 9]

SUGAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY--Kenya is now self-sufficient in unrefined mill-white sugar, and for the first time she has entered the export market. A Standard Chartered Bank report says that during the past 17 years £200 million has been invested in Kenya's sugar industry to expand production. This has brought the country a vital saving in foreign exchange. In the sugar-growing areas of western Kenya, one of the most densely populated in the country, the report says, the growth of the industry has provided both employment and cash-earning opportunities on a large-scale. Although sugar cane was widely grown as a subsistence crop in pre-independent Kenya, its commercial development had been neglected, according to the report. In 1964, 67 percent of sugar consumed in Kenya was imported, half of it coming from Uganda. During the first 10 years of independence, sugar consumption rose to an average of 9.5 percent per annum and imports

remained at a high level. Consumption fell in response to increases in the retail price of sugar in the mid-1970s, but since 1977 it has again shown an upward trend, the report said. When supplies were no longer available from Uganda, sugar production in Kenya has been progressively increased, according to the report. As a result imports fell sharply after 1974 and now the country is self-sufficient and has a small surplus for export. The report said that agroindustrial projects, combining the advantages of large-scale processing of sugar with small-holder cultivation of cane, have formed the basis of the expansion programme. Since 1964, the Government has sponsored five such schemes in western Kenya. Muhoroni and Chemelil schemes became operational in the 1960s, each with a planned output of 60,000 tons of sugar per annum. When all the schemes currently being developed are fully operational, Kenya will have a total output of 500,000 tons of sugar per annum, which would ensure self-sufficiency until the mid-1980s. It is estimated that this will represent an annual foreign exchange saving of £90 million. The report added that although surplus sugar is currently being exported, it is acknowledged that a further expansion of the industry will be essential if Kenya is to remain self-sufficient. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Aug 81 p 5]

KENYA-SOMALIA COOPERATION--Mandera D.C.--Mr J.R.O. Ondieki, and his counterpart from Balet-Hawa in Somalia, Lieutenant Odaway Yusuf Farah, have agreed to end any action that may strain relations between the two border districts. The resolution was passed in a good neighbourliness round table meeting held in Mandera County Council Chambers on Tuesday. In attendance from the Kenya side were members of the District Security Committee and eight delegates from the Somali border town. The meeting also resolved that joint patrols be held regularly on both sides of the border to get rid of shifta bandits. Civilians and especially civil servants were allowed to go shopping across the common border without fear of being arrested either by Kenyan or Somali authorities. Speaking at the friendly meeting, Mr Ondieki said Kenya is a non-aligned country and was free to choose her friends either from the West or East. Mr Ondieki noted that if the two sides followed guidelines outlined in the O.A.U. and the U.N. charters, the peoples of Kenya and Somalia would live in peace, love and unity. Balet-Hawa D.C. Lt. Farah in reply observed that as administrators at a common border of their respective countries, they had a duty to see to it that Somali and Kenyan nationals lived in harmony. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

AVIATION SCHOOL OPENING--Kenya will have a new school of aviation next year. The school is scheduled to open its doors to students from Kenya and other countries by mid-1982, it has been disclosed in a paper presented at the Commonwealth Air Transport Council meeting going on in Nairobi. "This will be a much expanded and well-equipped school offering courses in the field of aviation," the paper presented by Kenya said. The initial setting up is being undertaken with financial and technical assistance from various countries and organisations including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). To meet the technical challenge, the department of civil aviation has embarked upon the recruitment of high calibre technical staff and the retraining of existing personnel, the paper said. To enhance balanced development, technical committees have been set up. Experts from

telecommunications agencies and Government planners will jointly plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of all projects, the paper said. "This will go a long way in eliminating waste and duplication of efforts for similar objectives," the paper explained. Kenya has urged the council to assist members in setting up research groups for collecting, processing and disseminating technical data in the field of aviation. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/452

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TERRORIST BASE CHARGE, DISCUSSES REFUGEES

Denial Matanzima Charge

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A Government spokesman this week dismissed as utter nonsense an allegation that Lesotho was being used as a terrorist base against South Africa.

The spokesman was reacting to a speech made by a homeland leader of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima in Umtata on his return from his state visit to South Africa on Monday.

Matanzima was quoted by the South African Broadcasting Service (SABC) as having said it was imperative that both Transkei and South Africa took measures to deal with a nearby terrorist base in Lesotho.

The spokesman pointed out that Lesotho would

continue to give political asylum to South African refugees who had to flee the apartheid regime in South Africa.

"Lesotho as a member of the United Nations had pledged to provide asylum to refugees, but will not allow itself to be used as a base from which to launch attacks on neighbouring countries."

The spokesman warned Matanzima against making irresponsible statements as an attempt of seeking economic assistance from the South African government.

Expulsions for Criminal Activity

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Fifteen South Africans were last week expelled from Lesotho following repeated warning by the Government against continued wanton criminal acts rampant in the country.

It was alleged that some of them had entered the country illegally whilst others masqueraded as refugees.

Commenting on the expulsion, a Government spokesman said some of those declared as persona non grata were regarded as South African agents.

The spokesman reaffirmed Lesotho's obligation to the refugee convention and said that victims of apartheid would always find a home in the country.

They are Emmanuel Liphuko Seeku, Aliaz Bizza, Petrus Thuto Alias Blood, Vincent Motake, Edwin Phallo Nokheseng, Chris Komane Sebodi, Simon Pitso Alias Daddy, Lawrence Lebesa, Elias Sebodi, Moffat T. Boleki, Eisenhower Konote, Jeffrey Mokhotloane, Tlale David Molokoane, Isaac Seboko, Israel Seatholo and Zebulon Tyibilika.

The Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, two weeks ago expressed great concern over the increasing crime rate in the country when addressing senior police officers from all 10 districts in Maseru.

The Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Morena Sekhonyana 'Maseribane recently warned that refugees involved in criminal acts would face deportation.

Addressing over 800 refugees here, Morena 'Maseribane said some of them appeared to be agents of the South African Department of National Security (DONS).

Meanwhile, 10 South Africans were last week detained for various criminal acts in Botswana. A number of those who masqueraded as refugees have already been deported to their country of origin.

CSO: 4700/440

JONATHAN ADDRESSES POLICE; PMU NOW 'FULL-FLEDGED' ARMY

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tokelo Letsie]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan has asked the country's police force to improve its discipline and organization so that it can prevent crime before it is committed.

Addressing more than 150 senior police officers from all 10 districts at the Police Training College (PTC) in Maseru last Thursday, the Prime Minister expressed great concern over the increasing crime rate, particularly in Maseru.

He said in the past few months he had received alarming accounts of law-breaking from both citizens and representatives of various donor agencies and countries who reside in the nation's capital.

Negligence of duty on the part of the police would reflect badly on the force and on him as Minister responsible for defence and maintenance of law and order, the Premier observed.

Expressing his confidence in the police force which had cultivated a worthy tradition since its establishment during colonial times, the Prime Minister said that confidence would be further strengthened if he observed an appreciable fall in the rate of crime.

The Prime Minister announced that following an act of parliament passed during its last

sitting, the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) had now become a full-fledged army.

He said that the army would be responsible for crushing uprisings that threatened the country's peace from outside. This gives you a chance to concentrate your energies on the protection of people's lives and property in times of peace, he said.

Speaking at the same occasion the Commissioner of Police, Major General S. R. Matela, told the gathering that all visitors to a country measured its degree of stability by the courtesy, discipline and efficiency of its police force.

He discouraged members of the force from washing their dirty linen in public as this would further destroy the people's confidence in them.

CSO: 4700/440

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

BOMB INCIDENTS--Part of the Eldorado Hotel, at Sea Point, Maseru, was slightly damaged by a bomb last weekend. The explosion which blew up the toilet section of the hotel operated by Mr Khalaki Sello, occurred at about 9.30 in the evening. There were no casualties. This is the second bomb directed at the property of Mr Sello. The first bomb exploded at his Old Europa house and was accompanied by pamphlets of the so called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) denouncing Mr Sello. These pamphlets also urged supporters of Ntsu Mokhehle's faction of the Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) not to have anything to do with the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC) refugees living in Lesotho, charging that the two South African liberation movements were collaborating with the Police Mobile Unit (PMU). The police are investigating the matter. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 3]

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION--The South African Sugar Association (SASA) in cooperation with the Lesotho Flour Mills will establish a sugar packing plant in Maseru at a capital investment of about M500,000. A spokesman for the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), said the project would be financed mainly by the Lesotho Flour Mills. It would also provide the technical and commercial management for packing. The sugar packing plant will facilitate the distribution of sugar to wholesalers in the country, but it should be noted that this will not alter the existing prices of sugar. The plant is being established on the site of the Lesotho Flour Mills which has a rail siding to facilitate delivery of the sugar which will be transported in large bags by rail from South Africa. The establishment of this plant was negotiated by L.N.D.C.. It will provide 30 new jobs for the people of Lesotho. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 2]

MINEWORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA--A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office last week reported that his office had been receiving representations from Basotho mine workers in South Africa against an insurance scheme which had been instituted by that country's Chamber of Mines recently. The spokesman said although the Government of Lesotho accepted the principles of the insurance scheme, it would have liked that any such scheme to be discussed with and accepted by miners before its implementation. The mines and the Lesotho Government have not been consulted before the present scheme was implemented." The spokesman added that following these representations, Lesotho's Minister responsible for Labour, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, had already been instructed to

approach the South African Chamber of Mines against forcing miners to pay their monies into a scheme that is not acceptable to them. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 2]

RECORD MAIZE, SORGHUM HARVEST--The Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, said this year's record harvest of maize and sorghum in the fields under the food self-sufficiency programme was a clear indication that Lesotho would be self-sufficient in food production even before 1985. Dr Jonathan said over Radio Lesotho this week that although harvesting had not yet been completed, the farmers were satisfied with the way the scheme had been successful. He observed that it was an indisputable fact that the programme had been far more successful than any other agricultural project ever launched in the country. The Premier said it was obvious that Lesotho would produce enough food for both local consumption and export purposes under the guidance of experts involved in the scheme. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/440

STUDENTS CALL FOR DISCUSSION OF STRIKE ISSUES

AB082024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Students within the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS) have petitioned the PRC [People's Redemption Council] chairman on education, Brig Gen Geoffrey (Gbake) to convene a meeting involving officials of the Ministry of Education, MCSS, and the Parents-Teachers Association to resolve the teachers' strike issue.

The petition, which was signed by all MCSS students representatives, called for an effective discussion of problems related to the teachers' salaries. They appealed to the minister of education to release the teachers' salary checks for August since they have already worked for them. The petition said during the investigation by the ministry, sureties should be formulated along with the (?pay checks) so that they could abide by agreement reached for the implementation of the salary scheme (?endorsed) by the Ministry of Education. They also said their position in the matter was not to encourage the teachers' strike action or to dispute the stand of the Ministry of Education, but to intervene for the betterment of all.

The petition said: "As all of us try to contribute our modest quota to the reshaping of our society in order to build a new class of society and upgrade the Liberian society, we pray that our little suggestions, which we hope will help to ameliorate the situation, will be considered."

Meanwhile the strike by teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated School System went into its second day today, Tuesday, with no apparent sign of reaching a compromise on the issue. The teachers went on strike yesterday in demand for pay increment and promised not to return to school unless their demand was met by government. The strike went ahead in defiance of the Ministry of Education's (?statement) calling on the teachers to return to school while the matter was being discussed or they should face dismissal. Reports in Monrovia today by local news organs said the MCSS teachers' strike is being supported by students of the system. Yesterday the head of state, CIC (Commander in Chief) Doe, in a first public comment on the incident, called on the minister of education to settle the matter as soon as possible to help the teachers return to their classes. The matter is still being handled by the Ministry of Education and there are yet no settlements.

CSO: 4700/450

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE--Liberians living abroad have been told to avoid pressing for early return to civilian rule in Liberia without first ensuring that the problems which necessitated the revolution last year had been solved. A release from the Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews made the statement recently at a meeting with Liberian students in the United States. Minister Matthews is currently in the United States where he is attending a special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. The release quoted Minister Matthews as saying that some hard decisions, which the government would make, would have reference to political, economic and social changes in the country. This, he said, would enable the civilian government which would follow to keep the nation together. [Text] [AB100725 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Sep 81]

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR FORCE--The minister of defense, Albert Karpeh, has proposed the establishment of an air force to buttress the capability of the armed forces of Liberia. Minister Karpeh was quoted as saying in an ELBC [Liberian Broadcasting Corporation] radio interview that the proposed air force would form part of the modernization program of the armed forces of Liberia. According to the release, Mr Karpeh pointed out that the establishment of an air force in the country, like in most African countries, would help upgrade the Liberian Army. [Text] [AB100815 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Sep 81]

STUDENTS SUPPORT STRIKING TEACHERS--Monrovia, 8 Sep (AFP)--School students in Liberia have pledged full support for more than 1,000 state teachers in Monrovia who started their second day of strike today in demand for more pay and better incentives, the independent daily OBSERVER newspaper reported. The paper said the students agreed yesterday at a meeting that the demands of their teachers were legitimate and promised full solidarity until the demands were met. The students said that if the teachers interests were not protected, their education would be affected, the report added. They warned the Ministry of Education that they would boycott classes if the authorities carried out their threat to sack teachers who did not work and deprive them of their August pay checks. The National Association of Graduate and Student Teachers has also pledged its support for the striking teachers, the paper added. Meanwhile the president of the Monrovia Consolidated School System Teachers Association, William Kpoleh, said they would continue their strike until their demands were met. [Text] [AB081547 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 8 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/450

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RETURN TO BAMAKO

AB101145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary from poor reception] "The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, this afternoon returned to Bamako at the end of a 1-month journey during which he visited the United Arab Emirates, Oman, China, France and Mexico. The word 'cooperation' often came up during all five stages of this journey. On the whole, the results of this journey are encouraging. In an interview with our reporter Laimine Coulibaly, the foreign minister talked about the relations between France and Mali."

[Begin recording] [Beye] It is necessary that we should define the new bases of cooperation between the two countries. "It is also important that we should explain to that friendly country Mali's position on African and world problems." "I have returned very satisfied with the results achieved during this visit to France."

I later joined the delegation of the head of state who was on an official visit to China. "This visit was very successful and I am convinced that it will help strengthen the already fruitful cooperation between the two countries."

[Question] You left Paris while the UN conference on the less advanced countries was going on. "What was the value of that conference."

[Answer] I can tell you that it was not by chance that this conference took place 1 month before the Cancun summit conference. This conference can help to prepare this summit better. It was interesting in many ways.

[Question] Mali has not been chosen to participate in the Cancun summit. How do you explain this?

[Answer] The Cancun summit will be attended by nine heads of state. There will be some heads of state of industrialized countries on one hand, and heads of state of some underdeveloped countries on the other. It is obvious that all the underdeveloped countries cannot be represented at this summit conference. Nigeria, Algeria, Ivory Coast and Tanzania will attend it. "I think these four countries will be enough to express the preoccupations of all the African countries." [End recording]

CSO: 4719/375

NAMIBIA

SWAPO VP'S WHEREABOUTS REMAINS MYSTERY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) vice-president Mr Branden Simbwaye.

SWAPO in Lusaka claims that Mr Simbwaye, who has since 1964 been detained in Namibia by racist South Africa, was still suffering there.

But according to copies of correspondence between the Native Commissioner and Magistrate of Eastern Caprivi and Mrs Gertrude Simbwaye, the SWAPO leader's wife, her husband is understood to have been released in 1969.

"He stayed in Caprivi for about a week after being released but later fled from the country presumably to Zambia. It is thus not possible to supply you with his present address or whereabouts," the Commissioner said in a letter to Mrs Simbwaye dated August 31, 1976.

In another letter dated June 22, 1977, Mrs Simbwaye was advised by the Native Commissioner at Katima Mulilo to re-marry if she wanted to because "this office does not know the whereabouts of your husband and if he is still alive."

"He has been away for 13 years and I doubt if he will ever come back to you," said the letter.

SWAPO has since 1973 known of the disappearance of their vice-president.

In a letter to Mr Peter Katjavivi then SWAPO representative in Britain, Clive Cowley of the "Star Bureau" in Windhoek, Namibia, advised him to establish the whereabouts of Mr Simbwaye, once president of the Caprivi African National Union and lately vice-president of SWAPO.

Mr Cowley said in the letter that Mr Simbwaye was until 1972 "rusticated" on a farm near Khorixas in Damara land, Namibia. He was then allowed to return to eastern Caprivi, but when a Mr Escher visited the area, he was officially informed that Mr Simbwaye had disappeared.

"The inference was that he had fled the country. I should much appreciate it if you would inform me if you know his whereabouts. If not, it will suffice if you merely confirm that his whereabouts are known to SWAPO," wrote Mr Cowley.

In his reply of March 29, 1973, Mr Katjavivi wrote that SWAPO were carrying out investigations

into the matter and they would inform Mr Cowley in due course. Since then, there has been no follow up to the matter.

But when SWAPO expelled acting vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo together with eight others from the party last year for advocating and organising the breaking away of eastern Caprivi from Namibia, they appointed Mr Simbwaye as vice president.

Mr Sam Nujoma is president of the Party while the national chairman is Mr David Meroro.

Mr Simbwaye is a former president of CANU while Mr Muyongo was his vice president before the merger with SWAPO in 1964.

Sources close to his family believe he is dead and SWAPO should not have appointed him as vice-president.

"They know he is now here to be found and most likely he is dead so what game are they playing?

"SWAPO has never informed the International Red Cross about Mr Simbwaye being detained in Namibia, no international attention has been drawn to his

plight or disappearance and the people in Caprivi are bitter about this," a reliable source said.

In her letters to SWAPO dated July 29, 1974 and August 28, 1975, Mrs Simbwaye urged the party to investigate the whereabouts of her husband and if possible make arrangements for her to visit him.

There has been no official announcement from SWAPO to confirm the whereabouts of Mr Simbwaye and if he is alive or dead. But his name still appears on the SWAPO leadership list on the post of vice-president.

CSO: 4700/441

NAMIBIA

BLACKS, WHITES VIEW ANGOLA INVASION DIFFERENTLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The perception and interpretation of the raid into Angola during the past few days has been largely presented in the local media as it is seen through conservative White eyes.

As such, the Whites have regarded the action as logical and justified.

Not so with many Blacks, and this must clearly be of concern to moderate Whites in general and the DTA White arm, the RP, in particular.

The DTA is committed to an internationally-supervised election and if it is to take the majority of Blacks with it, it has to win their favour.

Now, the crunch factor with the raid is that while it probably provided the DTA with a feeling of military triumph, the political benefits might well be negative.

The Advertiser conducted a random survey of Black opinion and came up with these findings:

--Many Blacks felt that the nature and magnitude of the strike was considerably more vicious than the provocation;

--Many did not see the raid in terms of the elimination of terrorist bases and installations, but saw it as wholesale slaughtering of their brethren;

--Many saw it as an extension of the colonial arm;

--And many saw it as a means of sabotaging UN Security Council Resolution 435 once and for all.

One moderate Black put the position succinctly: "The emergence of Black rule is more important to the Black man, even if it is under Swapo, than an indefinite continuation of infighting which serves no other purpose than to maintain the privileges of the Whites."

He did not believe that the present constitutional dispensation constituted majority rule; he felt that the legislative bodies were negative offshoots of White officialdom, hence their being labelled as puppet bodies.

The perception is probably wellspread and the DTA is particularly vulnerable to it in the grey areas of support.

Also significant, in interviewing Blacks, many were reluctant to comment, fearing the consequences (mostly imaginary), while others did not want to be identified.

The point that we are trying to make is that while we do not question the need and correctness of the SADF raid into Angola, one should not misread the possible political implications in the local context.

It was precisely on this kind of issue that the Smith-Muzorewa alliance went wrong: military triumphs were wrongly equated with political successes, believing that the only dimension to Black thinking was a respect for strength.

Lets not make the same mistake.

CSO: 4700/441

IRAQ, ANGOLA REVEAL SOME SIMILARITIES IN SITUATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 17

[Article by Aida Parker: "Iraq or Angola--The Principle Is the Same"]

[Text]

ON JUNE 7 this year the Israelis carried out an air strike against a top-secret Iraqi nuclear reactor just outside Baghdad. Israel drew down on itself the immediate condemnation of nearly the whole world.

Their sin, of course, was obvious: they had made it plain they would stoop to anything where self-defence and survival were concerned.

There are striking analogies between Israel's Baghdad raid and what is happening with South African troops now fighting in Southern Angola.

Israel and South Africa are among the few Western nations today which still possess battle-ready armies. In the interests of self-survival, they are also among the very few prepared to use them. With the nuclear reactor, the Israelis knew they had a ticking bomb on their doorstep — and they did something about it. The SADF has done exactly the same thing.

Nor should anyone complain that South Africa did not give due warning that it could be forced into making a pre-emptive strike.

On August 10, Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Forces, indicated that the 15-year old bush war against Swapo was assuming the characteristics of conventional warfare.

SAM-3 and SAM-6, radar-controlled ground-to-air missiles were, he disclosed, being installed at Mocamedes and Lubango. With these missiles and tracking stations, it appeared that "an air umbrella is being created to help Swapo and to restrict our forces."

General Lloyd then added: "The South African and SWA forces are ready to intensify the war effort and to increase the level of our fighting forces, if necessary. We are preparing ourselves mentally and physically for a more serious war."

LOST

General Lloyd's sombre warning was largely lost in the hysteria generated over the Springbok rugby tour.

Certainly, his announcement that SAM-3 and SAM-6 systems were being strung along the Angola border, under East German supervision, came as a distinct shock to

even such well-informed organisations as the prestigious British Institute for Strategic Studies.

The SAM-3 (codenamed Goa) is a mobile, low-altitude anti-aircraft missile widely deployed by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries in South-east Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

It is a descendant of the SAM-2 (Guideline), first publicly displayed in Moscow in 1957. Western intelligence agencies generally believe that it was an early version of the guideline that brought down the U-2 aircraft flown by Francis Gary Powers over the Soviet Union on May Day, 1960.

The weapon system has undergone considerable refinement since, and today appears in a variety of versions. The SAM-3 deployed by the East Germans in Angola is mobile, transported on a semi-trailer and operated from a rotating launcher. The system can track up to six aircraft simultaneously, allowing more than one missile to be fired at the same target.

It was this system which was used with such deadly ef-

fect against low-flying Israeli strike aircraft in the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Considerable information has been derived from systems captured by the Israelis.

Quite apart from the dangerous SAM systems, there is no question that the East-bloc nations have been turning Southern Angola into an arsenal.

Soviet-built equipment in the area is known to include T-54 and T-34 heavy tanks, PT-56 light tanks, BRDM-2 armoured cars, hundreds of armoured personnel carriers, plus multiple rocket-launchers (Stalin organs) and a wide spread of artillery and mortars.

The air-force strength is believed to include 20 MiG 21s and 18 MiG 17s.

It is generally accepted that between 20 000 and 21 000 Cuban combat troops are still stationed in Angola, plus 1 200 East Germans in a "Friendship Brigade" and 1 600 East German civilian specialists.

PAINED UPROAR

The pained uproar from the West over the South African strike into Angola is, all things considered, quite amazing.

Having captured Angola and Mozambique, having gained massive control of the Zambian Government and now making important inroads in Zimbabwe, Moscow now quite clearly regards everything in Southern Africa as fair game.

An organisation like Swapo, for instance, could not survive unless two requirements were met:

- Support by a major power;
- Base facilities.

In Swapo's case, Angola provides its main base facilities. Massive support — financial, military and diplomatic — comes from the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is no secret, or should be no secret, that the military build-up along the Angolan-SWA border over the past 18 months has had top priority in Soviet planning for a "patriotic uprising" in SWA.

Yet, as things stand right now, the West has the best opportunity yet to retrieve the Angolan prize and roll back the whole Soviet operation, not only in Southern Africa but throughout the continent.

WAR-WEARY

The Cubans in Angola are known to have become war-weary, wondering whether it would not be more profitable

to sell rum and cigars on world markets than fighting a no-win bush war far from home and family.

The South Africans are inflicted a crushing blow on the East German-supported Swapo forces on both sides of the Angolan border. And, despite what the propagandists claim, South Africa has by no means exerted its full muscle yet.

It is claimed the SADF pushed 45 000 men into Angola. There were, in fact, far less than half that number.

Between them, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas and the South Africans could destabilise and defeat the entire Russo/Cuban/East German operation. Will they be allowed to do that?

Not if the endlessly gullible Western Press and politicians have their way. Already the propaganda mills, West and East, are being cranked against South Africa.

British strategist Brian Crozier summed it all up when he said: "Over SWA-Namibia the question they ask is: How can we get the South Africans out, to avoid unpleasantness with the USSR and Black Africa? Whereas the real question they should be asking is: How can we help them prevent still another Marxist takeover on behalf of the Soviets?"

NUJOMA VOICES DEPRECATION FOR BOERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Gail Visagie: "These Are the Acts of a Dying Horse"]

[Text]

AT PRESENT, all the enemy intensified acts of terror and banditry in Namibia signify the last kick of a dying horse.

These are the words of Sam Nujoma, the President of Swapo and the "Commander-in-Chief" of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) with which he greeted his people on the 15th anniversary of PLAN.

In this message, which seems particularly ironic in the light of the recent follow-up operations in Angola, Mr Nujoma recalls August 1966, when Swapo soldiers clashed for the first time with "the racist SA Army of occupation at Onkulumbashe in north-western Namibia."

Since then, he maintains, PLAN has grown from strength to strength. Nujoma adds "Meanwhile the heroic combatants of PLAN have been inflicting heavy losses on the enemy racist soldiers and their armaments.

"We all know very well that when Swapo started with the armed struggle the Boers were very arrogant and too stupid. They were even saying that it would take them a few weeks

to destroy completely PLAN combatants. However, later on, when the Boers realised that many Boer-boys were being shot dead in big numbers by the brave Swapo soldiers, the Boer-leaders in Pretoria were forced to hire mercenaries from the imperialist countries and also to bribe those selfish and ignorant Namibians in order to help them in their colonial and unjust war."

One wonders whether Nujoma had his tongue in his cheek when compiling this message, but he continues: "As you know, the Boers used to say that they would never call our country Namibia. On the other hand, the Boers have all along been imprisoning, torturing and killing the patriotic Namibians for alleged cooperation with PLAN combatants.

"The Boers used to say that they would never even talk to "terrorists". But, because of the shining victories which Swapo has been scoring on the military, political and diplomatic fronts the very same racist Boers were forced to swallow their racist pride."

Then, unblushingly, Nujoma adds "Therefore, the

Boers went to Geneva in January this year, to talk to Swapo — the same Swapo of course, which they call terrorists.

The punchline follows: "Apparently the Boers have now, at long last, learned the bitter lesson that the freedom fighters, whom they used to call terrorists, for example in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe are today the ruling parties. Whom are the racist Boers still trying to fool?"

He states that the failure of the talks in Geneva was due to the childish behaviour of the "racist Boers" and this clearly showed that the "boers still need some painful lessons to come to their senses."

In the same brash vein Nujoma states that "Meanwhile in Namibia, racist Dirk Mudge is arrogantly going ahead with the consolidation of the unilateral declaration of in-

dependence (UDI). We are not surprised at all, because his fellow racist Ian Smith of Rhodesia, who was also fully supported by racist Pretoria, tried in the same way but failed badly.

"So let Mudge remember this, today the brave and victorious Zimbabweans are enjoying their hardwon freedom and independence.

"And when I visited this beautiful country recently to participate in the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, which was organised by our brothers and sisters of this country, they fully expressed their support for our just cause in word and in action.

"Therefore, I am very happy to report to you that Swapo of Namibia enjoys full support from the people of this sister African country, as well as all-round assistance from the African continent and indeed, from the whole progressive mankind the whole world over.

CSO: 4700/451

NAMIBIA

POLICE BREAK UP NAMIBIA DAY MARCH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] An impromptu Swapo march at the end of "Namibia Day" festivities in Windhoek's Black Township of Katutura was dispersed by police on Saturday.

Police, in their vehicles, charged the crowd of about 2 000 and released thunderflashes after earlier appeals to abandon the march failed.

A Police spokesman said the licence Swapo had obtained for the holding of the Namibia Day festivities — anniversary of the first clash between Swapo terrorists and the Security Forces 15 years ago — had expressly excluded any demonstrations outside a designated field.

The crowd of chanting and banner-waving Swapo supporters reformed after the Police charge and continued to march through the township without further incidents until it disbanded just before sunset.

The Namibia Day celebrations began at noon when a crowd of about 3 000 Swapo supporters gathered in Katutura and listened to

speeches interspersed with dancing and political playlets performed by Youth League members.

Compared to previous years, the celebrations were marked by the absence of prominent members of the internal wing of the party and was largely dominated by the organisation's Youth League.

"We are here today to bring about the end of the South African occupation of Namibia" one of the speakers said amid chants of "power" and "A luta continua" (the struggle continues).

"If South Africa does not want to learn from the history of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, it will have to repeat that history" another said.

Attempts by people in a truck equipped with loudhailers to drown out the Swapo speeches with the edge of the crowd led to a brief scuffle at one stage.

Anti-Swapo slogans chanted by the Herero-speaking driver of the truck continued intermittently during the day.

"Swapo should not be allowed to hold political meetings while terrorists killed civilians in the north of the territory," was one of the slogans broadcast by the truck. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/441

NAMIBIA

CHURCHES CALL FOR INQUIRY INTO CIVIL UNREST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by David Pieters: "Churches Call For Public Inquiry"]

[Text] The council of Churches in Namibia has called upon the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, to institute an independent public commission of inquiry into the recent civil unrest in the Orwetoveni township at Otjiwarongo.

Receipt of the Council's written request which was compiled following an emergency session of the CCN's Executive has been acknowledged by the AG's Office which has promised to look into the matter and inform the Council of any further steps to be taken.

Reverend Dr A J Maasdorp, General Secretary of the CCN, said it was necessary to allow people to give evidence before a public commission of inquiry for these reasons:

- Conflicting press reports surrounding the events in Orwetoveni;
- Rumours circulating amongst the residents that the Police acted maliciously;
- And that the real number of deaths had not been established.

Most of the Black people living in the township form part of one of the CCN's member churches, D Rev Maasdorp said, and the CCN was therefore responsible to its people to motivate such a commission.

The letter addressed to the AG by the Council also states that "members of our churches have been directly involved in the occurrences."

The three days of unrest in Orwetoveni during August 7 - 10 and which left an unknown number of people dead and many injured, was sparked by the stabbing of a Damara woman, allegedly by an Owambo man, and led to violent clashes on a large scale between the township's Owambo and Damara communities.

During the upheaval, the house of an Owambo inhabitant in the township was attacked and virtually destroyed by an angry mob, and several people, mainly Owambo men were killed.

The original perpetrators of the stabbing incident have apparently not yet been found.

Reports of unprovoked violence by police and army units who launched a teargas attack and baton charge on the residents of the Owambo compound were quoted in the press at the time.

The Council of Churches states in its letter to the AG that "It is our firm belief that mere inquests will not suffice to reveal the real nature of or causes of these horrendous events" and offers its assistance to a public commission of inquiry and its preparedness to delegate a person to serve on it.

A search of the Owambo compound on the Monday following a weekend of violent clashes between the Damara and Owambo communities, resulted in a truckload of personal weapons being confiscated by the Police.

The Owambo residents of the compound who were congregated outside the compound during the search, were then allegedly attacked from behind by a barrage of teargas bombs numbering about 30, and followed by a baton charge in which White and Black Police and Army units were involved.

It was also reported that most of the Black uniformed men were Damara-speaking.

Rev Maasdorp stressed the Council's sincere interest in the maintenance of law and order in the country, and therefore feels that only a public commission which would afford people to air their grievances, would contribute to the prevention of similar upheavals recurring in the future.

CSO: 4700/441

NAMIBIA

NEEF ATTACKS NARROW GERMAN PROVINCIALISM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by David Pieters: "A Scathing Attack by Werner Neef"]

[Text] The ministers' Council and the Interessengemeinschaft have come under sharp attack in the columns of the Allgemeine Zeitung with the publication of an open letter written by Mr Werner Neef.

Mr Neef, who resigned from the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council during the last session and who left the IG at the beginning of the year, defended his political position which apparently came under attack during the recent congress of the IG.

Mr Neef stated in his letter that he had not left the political scene in SWA, but might "in a short while show many Germans the way by taking a political step.

"For that I do not need a new party, no pressure group, no swept up emotions, no tenuous relations with Bonn, and other things..."

Mr Neef accused the IG of assuming, incorrectly, that it represents the majority of German-speaking

Southwesters, and turning to both the Republican Party and the IG says: "...the RP under the leadership of Mr Mudge as the carrier of conciliation, equal opportunities, as representative of the poorest, the illiterate without guilt and the unemployed, has already missed its appointment with history and destiny..."

Of the IG Mr Neef states in his letter: "If you maintain or

suggest that the IG represents the German-speaking Southwesters, then you have already divided the Germans by saying that because there are thousands, yes, Mr Lilienthal, thousands, who don't want to be represented by you or the IG. Examine for yourself if this is correct or not."

Mr K. Lilienthal is Chairman of the IG.

REALISTIC

About his own role in German politics in SWA Mr Neef goes on to state that he is "realistic enough and have always been clear about it that I would have divided the Germans by claiming to represent the whole community because I am honest enough to know that probably thousands of German Southwesters do not and did not want to be represented by me."

Mr Neef placed emphasis on the unemployment situation in the country and the negative political implications it holds, as well as criticising the Ministers' Council for its insensitive attitude to the "unemployed proletariat".

He writes: "...the Minister concerned (an apparent

reference to Mr Mudge) does not know until now how many unemployed there are in our country, a few hundred, a few thousand, ten thousand or more, or does the Chairman Minister know the number but does not reveal it to his colleagues in the Ministers' Council so that nobody can prove that there is growing unemployment?"

Describing rising unemployment as "our most serious problem", Mr Neef goes on to say that "those of us who are a bit older still know how unemployment in the last 60 years determined the history of Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and recently France, with four Communists in the Cabinet. Here as well, you cannot expect anything else but that the unemployed proletariat will turn towards Communism."

Neither the recent RP congress or the IG congress devoted sufficient attention to the problem of unemployment, Mr Neef said.

Mr Neef also reprimands Mr Lilienthal and the IG for

their political role amongst the SWA Germans, defending himself from previous attacks within the IG for his "Germanic conservatism."

Mr Neef insists that he struggled for the political rights of the SWA Germans, assisted by others "long before there was an IG or a Mr Lilienthal in SWA. The political landscape was different from then but the struggle for the German language was the same."

During the recent IG congress held in camera, recent remarks were apparently directed at Mr Neef who was accused of "soiling his own nest."

In reply Mr Neef states that the IG "is not the German nest" and concludes by saying that he "does not have a German nest but only a Southwest nest."

CSO: 4700/441

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BELIEVES 1981-1982 BUDGET IS BALANCED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 81 p 27

[Article by Gail Visagie: "On an Even Keel"]

[Text]

THIS YEAR'S budget of the Central Government has merit in that, during a year of recession, it is, with a few exceptions, going to keep the economy running at the accustomed pace of the last few years.

This is the opinion expressed in the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of SWA's review on the budget for the fiscal year 1981/82.

The Chamber feels that the economy of the country — the vital aspect of daily life — is being kept intact and ready for the recovery when better world and local circumstances prevail.

"We are confident that we can rely on the time-proven resilience of our people to put our economy back on the growth path, hopefully next year, when the world recession is expected to start easing and provided our drought is broken.

"In the meantime, we can expect our economy to run on a fairly even keel, despite the threatening cloud represented by tighter and dearer money, at least until the end of this

year, or even the first quarter of 1982," Mr Harold Pukkewitz, President of the Chamber said.

However, despite this balanced view of the budget, the Chamber still had a number of reservations and arrived at a number of conclusions.

It was felt that the public sector is living above its means and cannot continue doing so in the medium to long term.

On the other hand, it had to be understood that the Government had a duty to keep the economy going "at best" during a period of political uncertainty, as well as to stimulate the economy activity in order to even out the current effects of world cyclical economic factors in a country such as this which is so vulnerable to world commodity market fluctuations.

In addition the Government also had a duty to put our farming industry on a sounder economic basis to withstand the periodic droughts — in many cases this may mean achieving improved technical efficiency within an economic framework. The Government

also had to promote industrialisation in the interests of creating job opportunities requiring a wider range of skills than up till now to satisfy — among other things — the people's aspirations and rising expectations.

Finally, the Government also had a duty to promote greater specialisation and sophistication in commerce which acted as the catalyst to the other economic sectors.

AVOIDED

The Chamber felt that all or most of the Government reserve funds accumulated during the 1960s and 1970s had been used. While there were good reasons for borrowing, borrowing should be avoided in any one year more than five percent of the GDP. This would ensure (bearing in mind the high interest rates) that the interest burden over a period of say 10 years, did not cumulatively exceed five percent of the GDP.

Consequently, when the first year's debt is rolled over after 10 years there is no greater burden than five percent of the GDP.

Another conclusion reached was that the combined budgets

of the first and second tier government should progressively move towards forming a lower percentage of GDP than now.

This must be planned for implementation as soon as a reasonable degree of political certainty had been achieved.

Government capital expenditure must strongly concentrate on improving directly, or indirectly, the income-generating capacity of the economy.

EQUAL PRIORITY

The Chamber felt that expenditure on improving human resources, with emphasis on the working population should enjoy equal if not greater priority compared with physical infrastructure. In this connection, it was felt that adequate sums of money should be voted for sub-economic housing and fiscal means introduced to encourage more housing being provided by owners, if unavoidable, at subsidised interest rates.

TOO MUCH

Too much money, the Chamber said, had been voted on drought relief for 1981/82. A substantial part of it should have been carried forward to

1982/83 "especially as we may have to contend with a second year of drought. The most efficient control must be exercised that the taxpayer's money gets into the hands of the deserving farmers only and to a degree which is fair to the other sectors of the economy from which taxes have been collected."

The time had also come when more money should be so spent on research and development to facilitate the introduction of more and better technology in the economy in general — but with particular emphasis on farming, both in the subsistence and commercial farming regions.

"A five percent to 10 percent cut in all or most of the administrative sections will provide the funds," according to Mr Pupkewitz.

The Chamber felt that there was an urgent need for a sound economic development plan, linked to a wise strategy which would provide for greater wealth creation and more jobs.

Feasibility and viability studies in report of promising projects should be started at the earliest possible date to avoid the rushed (and perhaps unwise) decisions of the past few years.

Finally, a problem that had to be faced fearlessly was that of income inequalities.

"We believe that the answer does not lie simply in developing a programme of increases in services to low income groups without expecting any contribution to the costs of the services from the people concerned. We advocate emphasis on the improvement in the earnings capacity of the lower income groups through the institutions in the market in order to either relieve the burden on the expenditure side of the Government or widen the tax base on the income side — or a combination of both."

Mr Pupkewitz concluded "When all these and other salient factors are taken into account, we will find in time that our tax money is progressively used more wisely in the interests of achieving a gradual better standard of living for all our people.

"We are confident that the authorities are, in all likelihood busy with all or most of the matters mentioned to improve the economy."

The Chamber, he said, was ready and organised to play its part in liaison, co-operation and collaboration with them.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN REFUGEES ENTERING SOUTH-WEST AFRICA--A total of 267 refugees from Angola have crossed into South-West Africa/Namibia since the recent South African military operation in southern Angola. An Ovambo administration official said 175 refugees crossed into (Ohanguela) in the northern (?zone) last week and a further 92 have now arrived in Oshakati. He thought that many of these at (Ohanguela) would probably return to Angola at some time in the future. The authorities were considering the position of those who wanted to remain in Ovambo. [Text]
[LD071250 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/448

BRIEFS

LIBYAN WOOING OF NOMADS--Niamey, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Niger Government, showing its concern over Libyan wooing of this country's Tuareg nomads, has sent special greetings to their annual gathering of the herds at salt licks in northern Niger. The roundup of the nomads' camels and zebus (oxen), which takes place at the end of the rainy season in the Ingall region of Agadez Department, was officially opened by Tahoua Department Prefect (Governor) Major Tanja Mamadou, a former interior minister. He went from camp to camp among the nomads, transmitting the brotherly greetings of Niger's president, Colonel Seyni Kountche. Maj Mamadou spoke on the themes of national unity and struggle against the detractors. Meantime, the official newspaper LE SAHEL reported today the Niger authorities firm determination...to put an end once and for all to crazy rumors spread by certain countries (an allusion to Libya) that Niger has differences with this segment of its people, the nomads. Since the Libyan military intervention in Chad last year, Niamey has repeatedly expressed disapproval at what it sees as Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi's destabilizing activities in Africa immediately below the Sahara. Many of the countries of the Sahel Belt--including Niger--are governed by black farming people from the south but have substantial minorities of Moslem nomads in their northern regions at whom they feel Libya is directing an appeal. [Text] [AB060706 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 5 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/443

NIGERIA

'DAILY TIMES' CRITICIZES REAGAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "A Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] There is no doubt that President Ronald Reagan of the United States possesses a hawkishness that is far from statesmanly. His decision last week to add the controversial neutron bomb to his country's nuclear arsenal merely confirms the former actor in his chosen role of the moment.

The "neutron bomb" has evoked a worldwide series of protests and demonstrations ever since its first mention. Former President Jimmy Carter was forced to abandon its assembly, though he permitted manufacture of the components, in an occasional American deference to world opinion. But no so the ideologically dogmatic Cold Warmonger that succeeded him.

The aim of this renewed edition of the Cold War is ostensibly to achieve parity with the Soviet Union. This euphemism for the escalation of international instruments of terror has been the stock excuse of the superpowers in their bid to maintain relative global ascendancy. Yet, each side has always been able to counter the other.

The Third World in particular has been the reluctant witness of the lethal East-West rivalry in the battlefields of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and elsewhere. We have seen this mirage of parity play itself out at the United Nations and countless conference halls. It has even translated itself into a struggle for the mastery of outer space.

Yet, there is no visible end to the misguided attempt at a balance of power--or rather, balance of terror--through the attempts at parity since 1953. The fallacy of this attempt has for so long been glaring to the rest of the world, with the exception of the USA and the USSR, and their fellow travellers. The promising Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) package has been stalled because of their egotism.

The present scare being raised by the neutron bomb confirms once more that technological progress is no more than a double-edged sword. Indeed, the macabre scenario, so well painted in science fiction, of man's technical artifacts one day slipping his control, may well come to pass. Not only the holocausts

of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but even the more recent nightmare of the from America's nuclear reactors on Three Mile Island, demonstrate vividly how a premature Armageddon is being invited for mankind.

The danger of the neutron bomb is even more highlighted by its stated characteristics. Its radiation effects can cause the mortality of all living beings while virtually leaving intact buildings and inanimate objects. The pity being that there may be no survivors to savour their greed on those material objects so highly prized above human life.

There is much nations which still have a conscience for humanity can do. Pressures must be brought to bear on the United States--and also the Soviet Union--for them to understand that they ought not unduly imperil mankind for their own selfish reasons. There is no known ideology which authorises any of them to do so.

CSO: 4701/453

ANC, PAC URGED TO COOPERATE IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The ANC, PAC Rift"]

[Text] **T**HE existence of factions seems to have become such a familiar feature of liberation movements in Africa, that it would appear almost unnecessary to worry about what really should be an encumbrance to freedom fighting, anymore.

Invariably, the attainment of independence clears the painful memory of schism. In Angola, Guinea-Bissau and lately Zimbabwe, victory over long years of colonialism was seen as the ultimate alixir in the face of which all previous obstacles literally disappeared.

Yet, we find it difficult to be at any ease with the fractious wedges that now divide the liberation organisations of South Africa, if only because of the rather unique nature of the struggle there.

Specifically, the current split centres around the African National Congress (ANC) on one hand, and the Pan-African Congress (PAC), on the other.

The blank between the two rival bodies has hardly been helped by the fact that various member-countries of the OAU support one faction, and not the other.

It is naive to seek a fusion of these groups, since the hostility between them appears to be very deep and abiding. Moreover, there is the danger that such a process will be so tortuous that it could be distracting in the long run.

However, we would want the various participants in the struggle to take note of one basic phenomenon. And it is that the unfolding Drama in South Afri-

ca, as already hinted, is radically different from the other conflicts that have taken place elsewhere in the continent. All along, the onslaught had been focused more on colonialism rather than racism. Moreover, the encounter with South Africa has always taken place on a vicarious level.

But now, the issues are being joined with a group of 'verkramptes' who are fanatically devoted to their cause, such that they will do anything to stem the tide of History. As a matter of urgency therefore, we enjoin the various actors in the struggle to recognise the important cause in which they are constrained to play down any ethnic, ideological or whatever divisions that exist among them. They should allow the objective of overthrowing the enemy to loom largest, in their calculations.

African countries can do a lot to bridge the existing gulf. They should shun being overtly or covertly on either side. We believe that this stance is most auspicious for procuring a meeting point. The Liberation Committee of the OAU should provide the greatest inspiration by helping to catalyse, and if possible pioneer, any co-ordinating ventures between these two groups.

We believe that the demise of the apartheid regime would be hastened by an outlook that combines a recognition of the rights of various liberation groups with a need to harness the similarity of their steam against a common enemy.

NIGERIA

MINISTER DENIES INDICATING INTENTION TO SPLIT NLC

Minister's Comment

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Aug 81 p 18

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Excerpt] Mr Adebisi Ogedengbe, the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, has denied that the Federal Government was making moves to split the Nigeria Labour Congress and divide the Nigerian workers in the process.

The Minister was addressing a delegation of Labour journalists in Lagos last week.

He said that he has all along been quoted out of context, that he is quoted to have said that the Federal Government was going to initiate moves to amend Trade Unions Act 22 of 1978.

Mr Ogedengbe added that to the best of his knowledge neither his ministry, the President nor the President-in-Council has indicated any intention of amending the said Acts 22 of 1978.

He, however, said that he was aware that some members of the National Assembly were proposing the Bill. The minister said that if the opinion of his ministry was sought by the movers of the Bill in the National Assembly, professional advice would have been placed at their disposal which could have made them drop the idea.

Nevertheless, he added, the law makers were only doing what they felt was their duty and that the right of forming more than one central labour organisation depended on the Nigerian workers who had their democratic right to exercise.

Mr Ogendengbe said that what he said in his address at the International Labour Organisation conference last June was that the Nigerian government would examine the labour laws, particularly the Trade Union Acts 22 of 1978 and report back at the next conference.

He said that he could not see how he could be interpreted to mean that the Federal Government intended to amend Act 22 of 1978 to allow for the formation of more than one central labour organisation.

Sunmonu at Jos Rally

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

LABOUR leader Hassan Sunmonu was forced to abandon a rally in Jos, when his audience staged a walk-out.

Mr. Sunmonu, the NLC president, had been whipping up support for moves to oppose a Bill, which would allow a rival central labour organisation to emerge.

About 800 workers had listened as Mr. Sunmonu unleashed attack on the Bill for about one hour.

He explained why the NLC was fighting for a "workers' charter of demand," which, among other things, encompassed restoration of car loans and national minimum wage. Then he delivered another talk on the Federal-initiated "Green Revolution" programme.

And that may have broken the camel's back. For the audience suddenly began to troop out of the hall, at the Jos Cultural Centre.

Minutes later, only about 50 persons were left, many of them NLC officials.

Apparently startled, Mr. Sunmonu was forced to terminate the rally, after singing the "victory song" with the handful.

Earlier, he had told the rally that allegation that the congress had been politicised was baseless, because it was "impossible for any body or political

party to manipulate the national executive committee of the congress."

Mr. Sunmonu said the proposed legislation was meant to divide the workers, with a view to enslaving them. And he urged that they must "demand for their rights and not beg for them."

Civil Service Union Leader

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 29

[Text]

THE National President of the Nigeria Civil Service Union, Mr. David Ojeli, has condemned the threat by the Nigeria Labour Congress to call out workers on an indefinite strike if the Trade Union Acts 21 and 22 of 1978 were amended.

In a statement in Lagos, Mr. Ojeli described the threat as "an empty boast" and proof that the NLC had no respect for the rule of law.

Mr. Ojeli said the proposed labour amendment was not designed to break the NLC but to reaffirm the Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise (ILO Convention) which the NLC had endorsed.

He wondered why the NLC President, Mr. Sunmonu, should prefer to lead an organisation whose membership was compelled by law and not popularly acceptable to members.

Mr. Ojeli urged Mr. Sunmonu to remember the NLC general strike of May 11 and 12, 1981 which,

he said, did not receive the support of the majority of workers.

"If Mr. Sunmonu has not learnt any lesson from the last ill-fated strike, he should call another one and see the result. During the last strike, he narrowly escaped a vote of no confidence, this time, he will surely meet his Waterloo. He has neither the capacity nor the justification for such a strike," Mr. Ojeli declared.

Asserting that Nigerian workers were no

fools, Mr. Ojeli warned the NLC to stop mean propaganda, blackmail and political sentiments adding that the congress president would not gain anything by such methods.

"To run from pillar to post, telling lies to please authorities will not save the congress from the disintegration which Sunmonu has brought about through partisan politics and ideological fanaticism," Mr. Ojeli said.

Agricultural Workers Union

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union of Nigeria (AAWUN), Alhaji Kola Balogun, has appealed to members of National Assembly to disregard the 'baseless cries' of the President of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) against the passing of the Trade Unions Amendment Bill.

In a statement in Lagos recently, Alhaji Balogun claimed that if the bill was passed into law, it would guarantee basic freedom of industrial trade unions and of the ordinary Nigerian worker.

He described Mr. Sunmonu's opposition to the bill as 'a product of his ignorance as to what are the true bases of workers' rights and freedoms.'

Alhaji Kola, who was recently elected President-General of

the Pan African Federation of Agricultural Trade Union (PAFAU), said that the proposed Trade Union Amendment Bill would not split the NLC.

'In fact,' he stressed, 'no forces can split the NLC if the generality of Nigerian workers have faith and belief in the continued existence of a central labour centre.'

He accused the NLC leader of 'autocratic tendencies', adding that Mr. Sunmonu should be held responsible 'for promoting and aiding measures that have already destroyed the strong base of love, unity and brotherhood on which the NLC was built.'

Alhaji Kola, however, called on members of National Assembly to delete any provision that could weaken the organisational activities of the labour movement.

CSO: 4701/453

NPN ANTICIPATES WORKING AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE NPN national chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, has said that all other political parties, except the UPN had indicated their intention to enter into working agreement with his party.

Speaking on a weekly television programme in Calabar, Chief Akinloye said that the Mahmoud Waziri faction of the GNPP, the Aminu Kano faction of the PRP and even the NPP had all agreed to work with the NPN — "in the overall interest of the country".

He said that the UPN would not come because of "the confrontational attitude of its leadership".

Chief Akinloye said that from the utterances

of the NPP national leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, he was optimistic that the party would come back.

He said that the reported alignment of the UPN, NPP, PRP and the GNPP to fight NPN in the 1983 elections, was "a ruse". He said that it was like bringing together "incompatibles".

He expressed optimism that President Shehu Shagari's Bills would always sail through the National Assembly.

He urged legislators at the National Assembly to continue to vote according to their conscience and not to be enticed by money from any political party.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

CONFRONTATION BETWEEN GOVERNORS, TRADITIONAL RULERS HARMFUL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Dangerous Trend"]

[Text]

FROM what we have seen of the relationship between so-called progressive governors and traditional rulers, it would seem as if the governors' article of faith now reads something like "if you can't own them, wreck them."

First not too long ago Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State gathered together traditional rulers in his state and read to them the riot act as if they were some disobedient school children. He would, he said, deal ruthlessly with any ruler who would not obey his government, presumably whether it is right or wrong. Then of course came along his bed-fellow, Go-

vernor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State. Never a fellow to be respectful of traditional rulers he has tried to derogate the pre-eminent position of the Emir of Kano by creating more first class chiefs in the Emir's domain. Lately Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State has been moving surreptitiously to remove the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode, Oba Sikiru Adetona from his throne.

In all these the crime of the traditional rulers has been that they would not do their governors' biddings without any questions asked. It would be dishonest to say that NPN governors too do

not have disagreements with traditional rulers. Apparently, however, the NPN governors have been more cautious in dealing with disagreeable traditional rulers. A lot of harsh words may be exchanged when such disagreements occur. But it is all done quietly rather than out in the public eye. This way no body's ego is seen to be bruised, and so no unnecessary tensions are created.

Progressive or no progressive, the fact is that traditional rulers are still held in high esteem. And unless the people can be persuaded otherwise, it would be foolish and dangerous to ride rough shod over them.

CSO: 4701/453

PRESIDENTIAL ECONOMIC ADVISER SAYS ECONOMY BUOYANT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text of speech delivered to the Press by Professor E.C. Edozien, Special Adviser to the President on Economic Affairs, on Thursday 14th August, 1981]

[Text]

Recently, certain quarters have embarked on a campaign calculated to generate doubts about the real state of the Nigerian economy. The latest of such efforts was the address to the people of his state on August 9, 1981 by the Governor of Ogun State in which he sought to paint a gloomy picture of an economy that was supposedly destined for inevitable doom.

It is clear now that this campaign is not only ill-advised and politically motivated but constitutes a disservice to the people of this country who are the final victims of the campaign to destroy the economy by instilling a lack of confidence in it both within and outside Nigeria. The most unfortunate element in this campaign is that it has, by manipulating easy facts and drawing illogical conclusion from wrong promises, even citing a timely letter from Mr. president to lend authenticity to its claims, attempted to misinform Nigerians about the true state of the economy. While these acts merit the condemnation of every right thinking Nigerian there is more compelling need to tell the Nigerian people what the real situation is. This is the purpose of this statement and it is hoped that it

would also help to make clear that the campaign has been founded on falsehood and inexactitudes.

As part of its unwarranted attacks on the Nigerian economy and its managers, the campaign has claimed among other things that the economy is in a desperate state as a result of some misguided and misdirected policies of the government, that foreign exchange receipts have not only fallen drastically but that our external reserves are dwindling fast and that Mr. President has refused to give Nigerians a true picture of the state of the economy. These statements amount to a deliberate and gross misrepresentation of facts and are not consistent with the performance of the economy as shown by standard economic indicators.

THE WORLD OIL GLUT AND THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY:

Perhaps the major factor that has given rise to recent developments is the now well-known fact that the world oil market is experiencing a glut which has in turn necessitated some reduction in both the rate of production and export of crude oil from Nigeria. Since Nigeria depends on oil for about 90 per cent of

her foreign exchange revenue and an equally high proportion of government revenue, the situation should normally be of concern to any serious minded Nigerian. Nevertheless, it should be clear to any impartial observer that the glut has nothing to do with any alleged mismanagement of the Nigerian economy. Rather, it is the result of several extraneous factors which are not within the government's immediate control such as Saudi Arabia's oil production policy, conservation efforts and reduction of consumption in the industrialized countries as a result of economic recession there and increasing in non-OPEC oil production, all of which have led to a decrease in the demand for Nigerian oil as well as other producing countries.

Inspite of the foregoing, the situation is not grim as the recent campaign seeks to prove. Because oil production and revenue figures for the first quarter of 1981 exceeded the initial estimates, the decline in the second quarter has not had as much negative impact on the economy as the recent developments in the world oil market would have engendered. It was however realized that the unfavourable developments in the international mar-

ket place for our oil called for prudence and discipline in establishing and adhering to our priorities and Mr. president must responsibly alerted the state governors about this. This is now being misused.

The statement of the financial position of the government of Nigeria as at July 17, 1981 indicates that the external reserves stood at 5.328 billion Naira which, compared with the position as at the end of 1980 figures shows that there has been a net increase in foreign exchange accumulation. The monthly average inflow for the first five months of the year was 1.206 billion Naira compared to 1.139 billion Naira for the corresponding period in 1980. Also, the average outflow for the period January—May 1981 amounted to 1.131 billion Naira which implies that there has been an average monthly increase in foreign exchange reserves by 75 million Naira. Thus, contrary to the claims made in the ill-advised campaign, the external reserves increased by 373.4 million Naira during the first five months of 1981. Infact, the economy experienced net outflows only in January and April and only of such magnitudes that the net foreign exchange position is positive.

Furthermore, it is estimated that even if the present trends continue, there would only be a gradual decline in foreign exchange receipts for the remaining part of 1981 while the outflow may increase because of the import component of various projects outlined in the Fourth National Development Plan and as a result of recent adjustments in wages and allowances which will inevitably gear up effective demand in the economy. It is estimated that all the adverse developments in the international oil market would limit the total inflows for 1981 to 13.442 billion Naira, compared with 14.351 billion Naira for 1980 while the total outflow for 1981 may reach 14.382 billion Nai-

ra. Thus, the estimated net decline in foreign exchange position for the year is expected to amount to only 920 million Naira which is small considering the government's policy of import liberalization. These estimates would hold true even if Nigeria's oil is sold at 38.50 dollars per barrel and average lifting is kept at 1.4 million barrels per day. In addition to the 265,000 barrels per day of domestic oil consumption. It is important to point out that these estimates are based on a rather pessimistic scenario and it is quite likely that the anticipated decline in external reserves may not even materialise if the current trends are reversed in the near future.

Given the foregoing facts, it is unfair in the extreme to accuse Mr. president of not giving a true picture of the impact of the recent developments and magnitude of their potential impact on the economy. These facts bear testimony to the fact that appropriate economic policies are being followed and that the economy can still make progress inspite of the difficult circumstances imposed upon it by the external developments in the international oil market. The observed developments in the economy in the first half of the year should also help to reinforce our confidence in the resilience of the Nigerian economy and its capability to withstand external shocks.

SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

Developments in the Nigerian economy in the first half of 1981 do not give any reason for the statements being made and the doubts being expressed about the state of the economy. The available evidence indicates that there was an increase in the level of economic activity in 1980 compared with 1979. The gross domestic product increased from N33.4 billion in 1979 to N36.1 billion, which represents a growth rate of 8.1%. At the same time,

the manufacturing index increased by 10.9% from 237.5 in 1979 to 263.6 in 1980. Along with these, almost every sub-sector of our industrial sector is said to have performed better in 1980 than in 1979. The momentum generated by these increases in the 1980 level of production have been sustained in 1981 except for a few industries which have suffered more from the damaging effects of smuggling than from bad economic management. If there has been any noticeable decline in the level of economic activity in the first half of the year, it was due to the delay in the passage of the budgets of both the federal and state governments, apprehension on the part of our industrialists over the issue of a national minimum wage which led to a cautious implementation of industrial expansion programmes that would involve the hiring of more labour, and the ever present evil effects of smuggling on our domestic industries. In response to these, the government has introduced new measures to combat smuggling which, it is expected, would go a long way to curb this nefarious practice. Also, recent measures introduced by government are expected to engender significant increases in industrial investment during the second half of 1981.

The efforts to keep the rate of growth of prices to the barest minimum has continued to yield dividends. From an annual rate of 16.8% in 1978 the rate of inflation as reflect by the composite consumer price index, was reduced to 11.4% in 1979 and further to 10.2% in 1980. The available evidence indicates that this steady decline in the price level was sustained well past the first quarter of 1981. Since the industrial action of May 1981 and the resultant wide publicity given to the new national minimum wage which generated a lot of announcement effect on prices, the rate of inflation may have increased but only slightly. It should however be noted

that these developments were the result of money illusion on the part of the workers and lack of realism demonstrated by union leaders rather than bad economic management on the part of government.

The developments in Nigeria's balance of payments have in total been favourable as earlier stated. The most notable factor perhaps is that there has been a significant increase in the rate of importation into Nigeria. Thus, the net increase in the foreign exchange reserves which mounted to N373.4 million from January to May 1981 is small compared with the N1.227 billion which was earned over the same period in 1980. It is however to be expected that the import level would rise in response to economic buoyancy and as the country begins to implement the capital projects in the fourth national development plan.

The central focus of government's monetary and fiscal management policy has been to use credit restraints and reduce rate of increase of government expenditure to check the growth of aggregate demand in the economy. This is a strategy that helps to ensure that inflation is kept at moderate levels while the pace of the economy's progress is not unduly hampered. Along these lines, the money supply which stood at N9.227 billion in December 1980 had declined to N8.238 billion in March 1981, which represents a drop of over 6.4% between January and March.

Attempts have also been made to limit the growth of public expenditure. In pursuance of its determination to reduce our dependence on oil, and to reactivate our other sources of revenue to supplement the revenue from oil, the Federal Government decided that only 78.4% of the 1981 budget was to be derived from the oil sector, compared with 83.6% in 1980. Unfortu-

nately, several state governments have failed to learn from the Federal Government's policy of cautious expansion which is instructive under our present circumstances. Rather, many of them have embarked on mammoth spending programmes far in excess of the most ambitious projections of their financial resources. Many of these state governments have made the mistake of allowing dogmatic preconceptions rather than objective and pragmatic calculations to guide their investment decisions. Economists agree that deficit financing may be good if kept within reasonable proportions but to draw up expenditure plans that exceed a state's revenue resources by more than 100 per cent is not only prodigal but is tantamount to fiscal irresponsibility.

In response to the alleged neglect of the agricultural sector, it should be pointed out that an examination of the available evidence bears testimony to government's commitment to the objective of revitalizing the agricultural sector and transforming our financial capital from the oil sector into human and physical capital over time. From only 6.0% in 1978/79 and 7.2% in 1979/80, the government increased the proportion of its capital programme devoted to agriculture to 11.3% in 1980. In the 1981 budget 1.182 billion Naira or 12.7% of the capital programme was allocated to this sector to promote increases in agricultural production and to sustain the gains already being made in such allied areas as water resources, fisheries and livestock production, in furtherance of the government's Green Revolution Programme. Those expenditure proportions are far in excess of the proportion of their budgets which the campaigners have allocated to agriculture in their own states.

We have used the foregoing standard economic indicators to show that inspite of the diffi-

culties arising from the oil glut, which Nigeria in concert with other OPEC countries which are experiencing similar difficulties in trying to resolve, the economic situation in the country is not critical. The oil glut cannot be permanent. Every respectable projection confirms this. Unification of prices will take care of the glut. While we may not attain the pre-glut level of production and prices and, therefore revenue, we will have enough revenue to pursue our policy of catering for the basic need of our people. We will, however, have no room for wasteful expenditure which the present administration from its inception has sought to eliminate and which Mr. President has enjoined the state to emulate. We, have irrespective of what our detractors may say, laid the foundation for the self-sustaining growth of our economy. As a great economist, Alfred Marshall once said, nature is not given to making jumps (*natura non facit saltum*). The effects of policies aimed at structural changes in an economy do not show instantaneously. In our case we are confident that the results will show before the day of reckoning when the hollow cries of current panic mongers can only be heard dismally in the wilderness.

In conclusion, the recent attacks on the management of the Nigerian economy is not justified by the facts as the recent developments both in the international oil market and in the domestic economy have not had the impact which the ill-motivated campaign has tried to claim. The president in his letter to the state governors merely gave a warning signal which if heeded would alleviate short term problems of the oil glut. To misconstrue it as an admission of the economy's impending doom is simply an example of high-powered mischief making.

NIGERIA

FOOD DISTRIBUTION METHOD TO BE CHANGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tony Ikhile]

[Text] Essential consumer goods like rice, stockfish, milk and sardines will be on your door steps, come October.

By then, the new method of distributing food items will be in force at the local government level.

Under a new policy by the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC), there will be 10 distributors in each local government area. They will be fed from the 38 NNSC depots now being run in various parts of the country.

Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday in an exclusive interview was the marketing manager of the NNSC, Mr Chris Audu.

Mr Audu emphasised that the new system would ensure that essential food items were evenly spread to minimise monopoly.

Applications

Already, he revealed, 10,000 applications had been received from those who wished to be distributors for the company.

The NNSC executive said that the 3,000 applicants who would qualify for the distributorships would be selected at the end of next month.

Mr Audu described the new system as a "revolution," which would lead to a better distribution system.

He contended that the NNSC was the only company of its type which, by next year, would hit a yearly turnover of ₦200 million.

This would be raised to ₦300 million in 1983, he said.

On other advantages of the new system, Mr Audu emphasised that it would eliminate malpractices because the distributors would be known.

"We will get better organised and will be dealing with fewer people, unlike now when thousands of people besiege our offices," he said.

Mr Audu maintained that "these unscrupulous people" collected and sold documents meant for purchasing the essential items. And in the end, prices went up.

He said that, apart from the consumer items, the NNSC would also channel building materials, like cement and galvanised roofing sheets, through the distributors.

Meanwhile, the NNSC has opened a retail shop at the Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

GENERAL JEMIBEWON TOURS NORTHERN AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Soldiers Awaiting Discharge

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 81 p 16

[Text]

THE General Officer Commanding the 1st Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army, Major-General David Jemibewon has directed that all soldiers awaiting discharge on any grounds should vacate their barracks accommodation by October 1st this year.

The order was given at Zuru when the GOC was addressing troops of the 7th Mechanised Brigade who are now under his Division as a result of the new army re-organisation.

He told the troops that the authorities gave them the option of staying in the barracks and drawing their emoluments until their discharge benefits were computed and paid..

In return for those concessions, they were to continue performing their military duties, he said.

This privilege, according to General Jemibewon has been abused as the affected soldiers have become a cog in the wheel of military discipline.

Speaking on other issues, he praised the troops for their efforts in contributing to the afforestation

efforts in the area. Trees, he said, would not only beautify their surroundings but would also guard against storm hazards which are a predominant feature of the area.

General Jemibewon extolled the soldiers for their excellent performance in Lebanon and expressed regret over the losses suffered during the shelling of their location by the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad but urged the soldiers to take consolation in the fact that those who died have not died in vain but in the interest of world peace.

The GOC further commended the excellent relationship between the troops and civilians in the area and reminded them that all Nigerians and their properties were part of the territorial integrity of the nation which they have sworn to protect.

General Jemibewon's familiarisation tour later took him to Birnin-Kebbi and Sokoto where he paid courtesy calls on the Sultan of Sokoto and the State Governor, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa.

Meeting With Sokoto Governor

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 20

[Text]

GENERAL Officer Commanding the First Mechanised Armour, Kaduna Major-General David Jemibewon, has observed that it was not the pattern of any government which matters but the person heading it.

He was commanding the Sokoto State Governor, Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa when he paid him a courtesy call at Government House last weekend.

According to him, there had been much improvement in Sokoto State, adding he was satisfied with the current public/ army relationship in the state.

He said, "if there was no Sokoto State there would be no Seven Mechanised Brigade, therefore, the soldiers are to protect the civilians and properties."

The G.O.C. informed Governor Shehu Kwangiwa that he had been to Birnin Kebbi and Zuru thereby visiting the remaining members of the Seven Mechanised Brigade under his division. He said the army was undergoing re-organisation in which the divisions were being re-organised such that their authority would cover new areas of

jurisdiction.

General Jemibewon also said the Brigade headquarters had proposed to move away from its shooting range away from some kilometres along Sokoto-Kware as it had constituted security risk.

He said the army was more concerned about the individuals that the villages would be notified of the soldiers shooting activities through the use of either the red light at night or a red flag in the afternoon.

Governor Shehu Kangiwa told the G.O.C. that his administration had proposed to evacuate the villagers which could have been expensive but later decided to advise and assist the soldiers to build another higher and safer shooting range.

He expressed delight that the soldiers thought it better to leave the area which had been a cause for concern.

Governor Kangiwa recalled that at the height of the soldiers activities in the area, a committee was set up which came to the conclusion that the zone was open to danger.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

COMPLIANCE WITH RULES ON EXTRATRIATE COMPANIES URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

STATE governments that have defied Federal directives on the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Act have been told to comply in the interest of all.

The call was made yesterday by the chairman of the Enterprises Promotion Board, Mr. Minso Gadzama, while addressing state chairmen and secretaries of state enterprises committees in Lagos.

"There are several state governments and newbreed politicians that have invited expatriate companies to undertake contracts or what they call special assignments."

These, he said, were not provided for in the Enterprises Promotion Act.

"I am confident that only the Federal Government is vested with the powers of exempting a company from the provisions of the Act."

He advised the various chairmen to go back and search their

territories thoroughly to ascertain which companies were complying and which were not.

Control

Mr. Gadzama pointed out that the Indigenisation Act was not enacted to exclude expatriates from taking part in our economy, but rather to let "Nigerians and foreigners partake in developing the economy."

He noted that the country could only boast of independence if Nigerians were prepared and able to control the

country's economic destiny.

Mr. Gadzama disclosed that 75 per cent of the affected business organisations had complied with the law.

He pointed out that the belief that the indigenisation law was a ruse was unfounded.

He said before any enterprise was accorded compliance status, the purchase considerations must be checked, bank statement revisited, to ensure that the transactions were made and 10 per cent workers equity granted.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOSING MARKET TO SMUGGLING

Labor Minister's Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Smuggling operations have led to the sharp rise in the unemployment figures in Nigeria, the Labour Minister, Mr Adebisi Ogedengbe, has said.

He said the victim in this case was the textile industry which altogether had lost its market and might soon lay off more than 60,000 workers.

The minister revealed this during a programme ("Labour Forum") organised by the Labour Writers' Association of Nigeria (LAWAN).

He stressed that in an industry that had lost 50 percent of its market to smuggled goods "you can never expect such industry to break even."

The Labour Minister said that he was aware that some of the textile companies that had closed down in Kaduna had involved 10,500 workers and "right now we are forced with the possibility of more textile workers being laid off.

Reactivation Kano Company

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

A SUM of 5.6 million Naira will be spent to reactivate the Kano State Government owned Textile Printers Company Limited.

According to the Deputy General Manager of the industry, Alhaji Abdullahi Maikano Umar, plans have been completed to carry out the reactivation exercise in two phases.

Alhaji Abdullahi who was briefing the state governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, on plans for the reactivation said that the first phase of the programme

would involve the complete reactivation of the existing machinery and equipment and the installation of 104 picanol looms.

The governor was on a visit to the industry to see things for himself.

Alhaji Abdullahi said the first phase of the exercise was envisaged to raise the total out-put of the industry from the present 1.5 million metres of textile material per year to 6.1 million with a potential sales turn-over of about seven million Naira.

The general manager said the second phase of the reactivation would involve the purchase and installation of 40 Sulzes machines which would further raise the total out-put of the industry to 9.8 million metres of textile materials with a potential sales turn-over of 11 million Naira.

He informed the governor that the Kano State Investment and Properties Limited has assured the industry of providing the necessary funds required for the reactivation adding that the process has been set in motion to recruit weaving experts, a production manager and engineers for the company.

Alhaji Abxullahi said that the Desai and Associates Industrial

and Management Consultants have been commissioned to undertake a complete reactivation of the machinery and to produce a comprehensive operational study in areas of marketing, sales, engineering and financial control.

He said the industry has a potential of becoming one of the biggest textile industries in the country.

He attributed the inefficiency of the company since its incorporation in 1968 to lack of sufficient funds to make additional investments and tap the potentialities of the unutilised building spaces.

Alhaji Abdullahi said that about 300 workers of the factory have been retrenched to allow for the reactivation programme.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

PROBLEMS OF OIL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

High Cost of Production

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 11

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Text] Nigeria spends ten times more than what it costs any other oil producing nation to produce a barrel of crude oil.

Chairman of Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry, Senator Dr David Dafinone, said this situation was responsible for the comparatively low earnings from her crude oil exports.

Senator Dafinone, who was speaking at an interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos, emphasised that Nigeria spent by far the highest amount in producing a barrel of oil.

He frowned at the entire set-up of the oil industry and called for drastic reforms to enhance the optimum utilisation of our oil resources.

He said he had nothing against the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNPC) or its management but with the originators who failed to ensure that there was a built-in system of public accountability.

The senator, who is also an NPN top-notcher, believed that if the country's oil resources had been properly and efficiently managed, the current hardship being experienced as a result of the global glut could have been avoided.

He said even if Nigeria was producing only one million barrels of oil per day, the earnings from these could still be sufficient to pay for the country's recurrent and capital expenses.

He then suggested some diversification in the oil industry, adding that the country's heavy dependence on crude oil exportation was responsible for the jolt it received when prices fell.

Senator Dafinone contended that if all our existing oil refineries were expanded and additional ones built, "we should then be able to refine enough oil, not only for our local consumption but for export to neighbouring African countries as well."

He stated that any amount of oil left unrefined could then be sent overseas, adding that when prices of crude oil fell, we would then be able to fall back on the revenue from the refined oil.

He stressed that diversification was necessary "even in the oil industry itself," adding that by refining much of our oil, we would be creating employment for our people, improving their technology and also earning foreign exchange in the process."

He reiterated his call for a policy council for the oil industry which would formulate corporate objectives and strategies to be adopted by the industry to facilitate better and effective performance.

The council, when set up, would comprise the Chairman of the NNPC, senior civil servants, representatives of trade unions and would be headed by a president to be appointed by the Federal Government, he further suggested.

He explained that contrary to misconceptions in certain quarters, the council would not have a large number of supporting staff "rather only two or three secretaries would be sufficient to run the office of the president of the council."

The senator said the council would also establish performance criteria appropriate to individual oil companies.

Kaduna Refinery Phase-in

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Tunde Thompson]

[Excerpt]

A FEW days ago, an executive in one of the oil firms spoke about a controversy between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and oil marketing companies over the production of base oils for lubricants in the country.

According to the executive, the NNPC had given the oil firms only a month's notice for the testing of the base oils from the heavy processing unit at the Kaduna

Refinery when, in fact, these tests required nothing less than six months, especially as they could not be done locally.

Furthermore, it was alleged that the pipelines to receive the imported heavy crude from the supertanker into the storage tanks at Warri for subsequent pumping to Kaduna, were not ready, and the NNPC had been using barges and coastal vessels to shuttle from the super-tanker to

Warri at a colossal sum.

The General Manager of the NNPC's Project Engineering Division, Mr. A. Kufeji, explained that there were literally two refineries in Kaduna—one producing just fuels (petrol, kerosine, gas, fuel oil and liquified petroleum gas), and the other the lubricating oil refinery, which produces all the above, in addition to lubricating oil, asphalt, bitumen, wax and sulphur.

"To produce the quantity of the lubricating oil, asphalt and bitumen, we need to import crude oil. To import the crude oil, we need some facilities. These are not as simple as people may imagine, because they involve construction of pipelines in very deep waters; it is not as easy as laying pipelines on

land," Mr. Kufeji said. Noting that the right season had to be watched and that September to March of another year was the only construction season, the General Manager declared that all the contracts which needed to be awarded on the pipelines projects had been awarded, and that progress on it was very satisfactory.

"There was a contract awarded which had to be re-awarded and it was this re-awarding that put the project out of phase with the Kaduna Refinery. To be able to minimise the period of inoperation of the Kaduna Refinery's lubricating oil section, we tried to evolve a new programme whereby we could bring in crude oil through a temporary solution". Mr. Kufeji went on.

A cost-benefit analysis showed that from the view-points of capital, revenue and the saving of foreign exchange, it was in the country's best interest to continue spending money on the temporary solution, involving bringing in the crude oil from abroad with the normal super tankers. "However, instead of berthing the supertanker in Escravos to use the facilities for the pipelines of the permanent solution, we would berth it somewhere in Bonny and use small barges to move the crude into a storage at Warri. There is nothing the NNPC is doing in this respect which is not known to the President-in-Council," Mr. Kufeji stressed.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

PROBLEMS IN AJAOKUTA PROJECT SETTLED IN USSR TALKS

Minister's Report on Visit

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Text]

NIGERIA's steel project at Ajaokuta is to receive the best in Russian steel technology.

Soviet President, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev gave this assurance in a discussion with Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele.

The minister, who has just returned from a visit to the USSR, told the New Nigerian at an interview that all equipment and machinery to be installed at the Ajaokuta Steel Complex would be of the best quality.

'I have seen where the equipment are being manufactured in Czechoslovakia', he said. He dismissed as unfounded, speculations that the Russians were planning to dismantle old steel plants in their country and reassemble them at Ajaokuta.

He said it was difficult, if not impossible to dismantle steel plants and reassemble them elsewhere.

Asked to state the objectives of his trip, the minister said the main purpose was to discuss with the Russians and identify problems that might impede the realisation

of the 1985 deadline for the entire integrated steel plant.

Suitable accommodation, he said was one area in which the Russian engineers and technicians felt deeply concerned, and explained that after telling them that contract for 7,000 housing units had been awarded, as well as an 838 million Naira contract for civil works, 'the Russians believed that we mean business'.

'By that, we have shown or demonstrated to them that after 23 years on the drawing board, we are now prepared to take off,' he said.

Malam Makele also disclosed that one of the outstanding problems he succeeded in resolving with the Russians was the handing over of drawings in the Russians' possession to the civil works contractors.

'The issue of laid-down procedures for the issuance of visas for the over 7,000 Russians who would be at Ajaokuta at the peak period has been resolved', he said. Also settled was the issue of how to deal with the pre-shipment inspection of over 600,000 tonnes of equipment, machinery and structures being manufactured at

Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

The minister disclosed that arrangements were also concluded for the exploration of more mineral resources to be used for the steel mills.

To this end, he said, 15 Russian experts would soon be in the country to start the exploration exercise with their Nigerian counterparts.

Asked to comment on the quality of Russian steel technology, Malam Makele said the hue and cry over its so-called poor quality was the handiwork of the western propaganda.

He wondered why Nigeria could not seek partnership with the Russians if the Americans themselves could co-operate with them in space exploration.

'Moreover, the Soviet Union is the largest producer of steel in the world today and all the steel plants I visited there are fully automated', he noted.

Malam Makele said the Russians could not afford 'to toy with our steel project because their honour and prestige is also involved'.

GDR, Czechoslovak Assistance

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 27

[Text]

SOME of the problems connected with the development of the Ajaokuta Steel Project have been solved by the Federal Government.

A statement issued in Lagos recently, by the Steel development, Department of the Executive Office of the President stated that some of the problems include accommodation, immigration procedures and inspection of plan and equipment.

According to the statement, discussions were held between federal government officials and a Russian government organisation, Tiajpromexport, at recent visit to the USSR by a Nigerian delegation led by the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele.

The statement said that Malam Makele held series of discussions with the Chairman of the USSR Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, Mr. Skatchikov, and the Minister of Heavy Industries and Metallurgy.

The statement added that the solution of those problems would further accelerate the Ajaokuta Steel Plant Project. It pointed out that the Minister delivered a special message from President Shehu Shagari, to the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, on the need for the timely completion of the plant.

The statement further stated that Malam Makele visited the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia and that both countries were willing to allow engineers from Ajaokuta Steel Plant to familiarise themselves with the machineries being used in their billet and rolling mills with a view to making the engineers understand their operations and maintenance.

CSO: 4701/453

NIGERIA

USE OF LOCAL COAL FOR STEEL INDUSTRY TO BE STUDIED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Don Ekpunobil]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Mines and Power is to appoint consultants to carry out a feasibility study of a possible utilization of Nigeria's coal in the country's Iron and Steel Industries.

These facts were disclosed by the Minister for Mines and Power Mr Ahmed Hassan at a news conference in Enugu. Discarding the notion that Nigerian coal might not be suitable for the steel project, the Minister said that an American industry has established a devise in converting all form of coal into cooking coal.

"The statement that the steel industry will have to import all its coal requirements when it takes off is mere speculation and unfounded" he declared.

He said that in order to ensure sufficiency and steady supply of raw materials for the iron and steel project, the Federal Government has concluded negotiations for importing

iron ore from Guinea adding that about ₦4.4 million, had so far been invested.

Mr Hassan disclosed that the government of Guinea had accepted to increase Nigeria share hold of her iron ore from the present 13.5 per cent and that arrangements had been concluded with a company in Liberia ALCO to transport the iron ore from Guinea to Nigeria.

On the reconstruction of Oji River Power Station, the Minister stated that work on the project will take off as soon as feasibility studies were concluded.

He regretted that coal, which he said is in great demand by so many industries, including the proposed Oji Power Station is not produced in large quantity adding that the short fall accounts for lack of fund in the mining industry.

He announced that plans are underway for his ministry to further render financial assistance to the

Coal Corporation to enable it stand on its foot.

In answer to a question, the minister said that what delays the tapping of mineral deposits in some parts of the country is the time factors in exploring the economic viabilities on such projects.

He said that though mineral deposits abound in different parts of the country, not all of them are economically feasible.

Mr Hassan said that state government could embark on mineral explorations with economic potential provided such states get clearance from the ministry to engage in such projects.

The minister was accompanied on the visit by Guinean Minister of Mines and Geology Mr Ismael Toure, Guinea Ambassador to Nigeria Mr H.E. Aly Bangoura and some top officials from the Ministry of Mines and Power.

CSO: 4700/453

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ALIENS IN DOCK INDUSTRY--Seventeen thousand and five hundred aliens work in the dock industry in Nigeria. The total registered membership of the Dockworkers Union and Nigeria is about 35,000. Mr Jonas Abams, the General Secretary of the DUN disclosed this in Lagos while briefing labour journalists. The secretary pointed out that the aliens enjoy the same conditions of service like their Nigerian counterparts in the industry. He explained that the number has to rise as much because Nigerians shun dock jobs, first because the work is considered too dirty and hard and secondly because the wages paid are not commensurate with the hazardous nature of the jobs. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Aug 81 p 18]

OPPOSITION TO ALIENS REGISTRATION--An atmosphere of uncertainty is now prevailing in Sardauna Local Government area of Gongola State following the registration of some people suspected to be aliens in the area. The state's National Population Commission has, however, declared the exercise illegal and unconstitutional. Most of the people in Gembu, the local government headquarters and environs are now living in perpetual fear that they might be deported to the neighbouring Cameroun Republic. The people affected, who are said to be mainly Fulani, Kambu, Kakka and Panso asserted that the registration exercise had political motives. They have petitioned the Federal Government over the controversy about their nationality. The chairman of the local government council, Malam Salihu Dodo, told a group of journalists in Gembu that the state government had instructed that a list of aliens resident in the area be compiled so as to check the influx of some undesirable people who might constitute security risk to the state and the country. Malam Salihu asserted that the exercise which was conducted with the assistance of district and village heads had not made any major headway because some people have refused to co-operate with the enumerators and indicated that if the situation did not improve the police might be called to assist the officials. But in a swift reaction to the story, the state Resident Commissioner for the National Population Commission, Alhaji Sa'adu Gurin, declared the exercise illegal, null and void and advised the state government to contact the proper authorities for necessary action. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 7]

STEEL MILL TECHNICIANS--Twenty-five technicians with the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill have ended a five month intensive training at the mill's site. The project coordinator, Mr M. K. Bello, made this known at a cocktail party organised in his honour by the graduates at the company's guest house. Mr M.K. Bello said the

company had already interviewed another batch of 287 workers out of which 37 would be selected to undergo a similar training at the site to enable them to fully acquaint themselves with the job. Mr M.K. Bello disclosed that the company had also sent 24 students to its training centre in Japan and hoped to send another batch of 24 students soon. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Aug 81 p 24]

DECLINE IN TIN PROFITABILITY--The Federal Government realises 25 million Naira from tin production annually. Announcing this while conducting the Minister for Mines and Geology from the Republic of Guinea, Comrade Ismail Toure, at the Alamgamated Tin Mines (ATMN) in Jos, the Minister for Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, said although Nigeria produces about 4,000 tonnes of tin annually the production has fallen by 10 percent. Alhaji Hassan said this is due to operational and running cost as well as the general reduction in the prices of tin in the world market. In his welcome address earlier the ATMN Chairman, Alhaji Ahmadu Malle Dan Iyan Jama'are, said that before the advent of oil, tin and columbite used to be among the foremost of Nigeria's leading foreign exchange earners. But in recent past he said the tin industry has witnessed a degree of setback as a result of a number of influences which have adversely affected the profitability of the tin mining company. These influences the chairman said, are products of official policies on importation, exportation, taxation and mandatory wage increases, the application of which is fast drifting the tin industry into a position of non viability. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 17]

CHINESE DELEGATION--If the Chinese delegates to the last Sino-Nigerian dialogue were to be taken as a reflection of what Chinese at home are, then old age in China is an asset, rather than a curse. The Chinese delegation to the talks was composed mainly of people with decades of experience behind them. They were articulate and often elusive on tough issues that might force acceptance of contradiction in some Chinese policies. The leader of the Chinese delegation was Professor Fusan of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. However, Madame Wu Qing appeared the most authoritative member of the delegation. Madame Wu has a wide knowledge of West Africa, having visited most of the states. Dr Bolaji Akinyemi, who was chairman of the talks, set the pace on the opening day "You are once again welcome to Nigeria." He then went straight to the business of the day--the Sino-Nigerian dialogue, recalling briefly the first July 1979 dialogue in Peking and its significance towards an understanding of each country's position. He was, however, quick to point out significant changes in the international arena since then, most notably the renewed tension all over globe since President Reagan's ascendancy in the US. In response, the leader of the Chinese delegation agreed with his Nigerian counterpart that Africa and China were today faced with the increasing problem of defending their national independence, sovereignty and economic development. It was therefore, very important for China to send the delegation to Nigeria at the invitation of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 3]

LAGOS STEEL MILL PLAN--Lagos State is to have a ₦26.6 million steel mill built by its government. It will be a joint venture with the American firm of Messrs. Pennsylvania Engineering Corporation--PEC. Trade and Industry Commissioner Ganiyu Oshineye announced this at a Press briefing in Lagos yesterday. He said: "The state government is entitled to 64 percent (₦3.2m) of the ₦5.5 million equity share capital, while PEC is to have 36 percent (₦1.8m)." The mill, proposed for Shala, in Epe Local Government area, was coming late of delays in Federal guarantee to the foreign loan, said the commissioner. He revealed that the government had budgeted about ₦10 million for a pharmaceutical industry. A ₦5.5 million factory, which can produce 20 million red bricks every year, is also under consideration, it was said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 81 p 32]

WAGE BILL PASSAGE--The Wage Bill has been passed into law with a proviso that workers won't get arrears. The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously passed the ₦125 National Minimum Wage Bill as amended, taking effect from "the day it is assented to by the President" and not "July 1 this year" as originally contained in the bill. The Speaker, Mr Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, explained that the Constitution did not support any retrospective the bill. In a statement later, the Speaker said the House would now "urgently" treat nine Bills during the remaining part of the session. These include the Federal Electoral Commission Bill, the Association of National Accountants of Nigeria Bill, the creation of New States Bill and the Income Tax Bill. Others include the NNPC Bill, the Court of Appeal and High Court Bill, Nigerian Television Authority Amendment Bill, and the Code of Conduct Bureau Bill. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 p 1][as published]

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LAW--A new food and drugs law is now in the making. When in force, the law will make it impossible for new food, drugs, and cosmetics to be imported into the country without clearance from the Federal Government. Procedures for obtaining importation approval for such food and drugs would be clearly spelt out, the Minister of Health, Mr Daniel Ugwu, told the inaugural meeting of the reconstituted Food and Drugs Advisory Council yesterday. Mr Ugwu emphasised that "the use of generic names for pharmaceutical preparations or the need to have a list of essential drugs based on disease patterns in the country need urgent consideration." The Minister pointed out that there was need to ensure that no layman had access to poisonous or dangerous drugs. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

OGUN-OSHUN RIVER BASIN DAM--The Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority will supply about 100 million litres of water per day for irrigation when civil work on the dam is completed in March next year, the authority's General Manager, Dr Lekan Are has said. Dr Are told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Ajaokuta that the dam would also supply 600 million litres and 200 million litres of water to complement water supply to Lagos and Ogun states respectively. He stated that the authority cultivated a total land area of 11,100 hectares during the first half of this year, of which 1,062 hectares were used for the cultivation of rice. He also said that the area would produce about 1,300 tonnes of rice every planting season. Dr Lekan Are said that the contract for the hydro-electricity aspect of the dam which, he added, was awarded in

January this year at the cost of 8.5 million Naira would be completed in 35 months and when completed, he further said the dam would generate nine megawatts of hydro-electric power. He further stated that displaced people in the area would benefit from power to be generated. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 11]

MINING COOPERATION WITH GUINEA--Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan announced in Lagos on Sunday that our country's steel industry would benefit Africa. He stated this while exchanging views with Guinean Minister for Mines and Geology, Mr Ismael Toure who arrived with a five man delegation in Lagos on Saturday on a one week visit to the country. Alhaji Ibrahim contended that it was the belief of Nigeria that other African countries would gain from the steel industry. He called on the Guinean government to increase the country's share in her iron ore mining venture adding that this would further strengthen relationship between both countries. Presently Nigeria has 13.5 percent share participation in Group J Partners, the single largest share holder. Alhaji Ibrahim told the visiting minister that the iron ore project was very important as far as Nigeria was concerned because of the country country's steel industry. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 9]

PORTS BACKLOG--A large consignment of cars is now waiting to be cleared at the Lagos ports. The importers are understood to be facing financial problems over customs duties and other freight charges. As a result, they have found it difficult to bring in the cars, some of which have been waiting at the ports in the last one month. Altogether, 17 ships, carrying cars, are waiting to berth at the ports for lack of space. This was revealed at a press briefing in Lagos yesterday by the Minister for Transport, Dr Umaru Dikko. The Minister declared that altogether, 31 ships were waiting to berth at both the Apapa and the Tin Can Island ports as against 100 ships recently reported by a Lagos newspaper. Dr Dikko said: "At no time since 1976 when Nigeria solved the problems of congestion at the Lagos port have we ever had 50 vessels waiting to berth not to talk of 100." He said the problems of the NPA was to convince importers to use ports other than Lagos. "The two ports in Lagos are capable of handling 65 ships at various discharge points at any given moment," Dr Dikko declared. Meanwhile, 60 days have been given to the importers within which to clear their vehicles or face the consequences. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4701/453

SENEGAL

CABINET MEETS, RATIFICATION DECREES ADOPTED

AB101326 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday. The president of the republic ratified the instrument relating to the conditions of execution of the project known as the Diamal Dam. This instrument was adopted in Paris on 11 December 1979.

In accordance with article 5 of the agreement creating the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, the resolution adopted by the heads of state conference concerning the execution of this dam project is binding on all the member states which undertake to ensure the implementation of the project.

The cabinet also examined and adopted a decree authorizing the president to approve the cooperation agreement between the Senegalese and Moroccan Governments in the field of personnel which was signed in Marrakech on 20 March this year. As everyone knows, the cooperation between both countries continues to grow stronger in conformity with the traditional bonds of fraternity and solidarity between their respective peoples.

The cabinet also adopted a decree authorizing the president to ratify the agreement of economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation between the governments of Iraq and Senegal which was signed in Dakar on 25 April this year. The two parties will exchange experts, consultants, teachers, senior officials, trainees, research workers and specialized missions. They will also grant each other necessary facilities for the promotion of trade, in the context of respect for their respective laws and regulations. To achieve these objectives, the two governments have decided to set up, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, a joint ministerial commission which will meet once a year in Dakar or Baghdad.

CSO: 4719/367

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION WITH GAMBIA VIEWED--Dakar, 6 Sep (AFP)--AFRICAN UNITY, journal of the Socialist Party in Senegal, considers that the proposed confederation between Senegal and Gambia is a step toward a more strengthened union, be it a federation or integration into a unified state. In an article the journal asks if the future of the confederation will simply consist of placing Gambia under the umbrella of Senegal's security and waiting for time to work things out, or if it will seek to integrate all problems which face the two states in their bilateral and international relations. A confederal formula, however perfect it might be, cannot totally integrate all problems and in all aspects. However, seeking to hide these from the beginning will amount to locking oneself up in a way that will condemn to failure any unionist initiative. The confederal formula appears ridiculous, in spite of or due to its flexibility, AFRICAN UNITY says. It also feels that the confederal stage will only be of historic value. [Text] [AB070956 Paris AFP in French 1534 GMT 6 Sep 81]

SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION TO GAMBIA--A delegation of the political bureau of the ruling Socialist Party has left for the Gambia where its members will accompany President Dawda Jawara on his nationwide tour. The Gambian head of state has chosen to hold dialogue with the rural populations and will begin his second political and economic tour of the interior with a meeting. During this tour of the interior, President Jawara will be accompanied by the Socialist Party delegation invited by the People's Progressive Party, President Jawara's party. The Socialist Party delegation, which includes Faïiga Mbodj, Amadou Ndiaye and Lamine Sarr, hopes to create fraternity among the two political parties and contribute to the desire of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara to unite Senegal and Gambia into a Senegambian confederation. [Excerpt] [AB080716 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/367

INTENSIVE TRAINING OF PIONEERS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

TWO spokesmen for the 75 future Pioneer leaders from schools all over Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue now undergoing two-weeks of intensive training at the Anse Boileau School, have outlined its aim and importance.

According to 14-year-old Dorothy Furneau of Bel Ombre School, who also took part in last year's camp-out at Anse Royale, this one is much tougher and demands a lot of hard work and endurance.

"Almost every minute is taken up with some activity, and we can just manage to catch up with everything", she said.

Holden Philoé, of Mont Fleuri School, agreed that this is the toughest training so far and explained that during the past week they have had several talks on the role and importance of a Pioneer.

"We have been taught what to do and what to say when we eventually find ourselves

before a group of Pioneers less experienced than us. One has to know how to catch somebody's attention and we have been taught all this", Holden said.

The Pioneers have also visited the National Youth Service Village and expressed admiration at the way it is run. A number of them said they hope to join the NYS when the time comes.

"Imagine a whole village belonging to all young people who wish to take part," exclaimed Holden.

Apart from the NYS visit, the young militants have already had visits from the Minister of State responsible for Youth, Mr. Esme Jumeau, and several senior officials from the same department.

The camp itself is run by a camp leader appointed by the rest of its members. It is divided into three companies, each supervised by a company leader helped by two section leaders.

SAP

SEYCHELLES

DEFENCE MINISTER VISITS SPDF UNITS

Victoria NATION in English 22 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH the aim of finding out ways of improving the effective defence of the Seychellois people and their revolution, and also to discuss the progress, roles and problems of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, the Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, is this week making his annual tour of the country's military units, camps and installations.

Already — accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Director of Operations and Training and of Logistics and Administration, the Political Commissar and a military adviser — the Minister has visited the Pointe Larue and Union Vale Sey-

chelles People's Liberation Army Camps, spending a day at each.

Yesterday he called on the Seychelles People's Navy.

Visits to the Coetivy Military Training Centre, the SPDF Headquarters and all police stations on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue will follow.

The Minister hopes to meet with the People's Militia some time later.

In all these visits, the delegation is meeting with commanding officers and soldiers alike, with a special eye on the changes necessary to improve the country's defence capabilities, the Defence Minister told the Information

Services.

Colonel Berlouis said that the soldiers' questions showed growing political consciousness and increased awareness of the SPDF's role under the direction of the SPPF.

On the issue of discipline, on which much emphasis is being placed, the Chief of Defence Forces said that in general he was satisfied with the progress, although there was still room for improvement. The soldiers were responding more and more to a greater understanding and appreciation of their role by the public they were sworn to protect and help, and the political education which is an important part of their training was proving a considerable help there.

CSO: 4700/445

PREPARATIONS FOR TEACHING CREOLE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 22 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Culture's preparations for the teaching of Creole as a proper language in the country's schools next year are right on schedule and the pupils and parents can expect a considerable improvement in literacy once the Creole programme is in effective operation.

This was the optimistic message the Principal Secretary for Education and Information, Mrs. Danielle d'Offay, had for educationalists, parents and students alike, amid the hustle and bustle of the translation of school text books, the revision of teaching programmes, and the preparation of Creole courses for teachers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. d'Offay said, in an interview over Radio Seychelles recently, that a special committee was on schedule translating and revising teaching programmes and text books for crèche and Primary One

pupils for January. "By the end of the year everything will be ready," she said.

At the end of the year, crèche and P1 teachers will attend special courses to introduce them to the Creole that will be taught in the schools. The teachers, who later on will be followed by those of senior classes and school principals, will master the Creole grammar, study the language's vocabulary and the best teaching methods of the mother tongue. "Everyone involved has to be aware of what is going on if we are to go in the right direction," the Principal Secretary stressed.

ORTHOGRAPHY

Meanwhile, over the next few days, the new Creole orthography was being finalised, she went on. It was being made as simple as possible and would resemble the Creole of other Creole-speaking countries, enabling us to en-

joy the literature from across the seas.

So, in January, 1982, Creole will be taught as a language and be used as a language to teach in P1. In P2, the second national language, English, will be introduced orally before going on to reading and writing and using it as a

medium of teaching. By then the children are expected to be able to read and write Creole properly.

Once the English has been mastered, the third national language, French, will be introduced. However, throughout, Creole will be used as a medium for teaching certain subjects.

ADVANTAGE

Mrs. d'Offay used the unacceptable rate of poor reading and writing among students to illustrate the main advantage, education-wise, of introducing Creole into schools as a subject.

The Principal Secretary said that the main reason for this problem was that the children were learning to read and write in a language that was not used extensively in their daily life, especially at home and in their social life outside school hours. Even at school English and French was used only during lessons.

MOTHER TONGUE

Now, Mrs. d'Offay continued, with the introduction of Creole, the mother tongue, into the curriculum, the children could learn to read and write in this language first, much faster than in any other tongue which was not spoken habitually. According to research in other countries trying to solve the same problem, she explained, once a child has mastered his own language and got into the rhythm of deciphering and composing words and letters, it would be much easier to move on to another tongue, however foreign. "Reading and writing is the key to learning," Mrs. d'Offay emphasised.

RAISE STANDARDS

The new move would also definitely raise the general standards of education as the children, freed from the constraints — and embarrassment in the case of those who cannot speak or write another language well — of having to express themselves in an unfamiliar language, would participate more in the lessons. It was natural that they would feel more interested and comfortable with their own tongue, she pointed out.

"Our battle to attain an efficient system of education will just about be won with this," Mrs. d'Offay added confidently.

SAP

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA--The Governments of the Republic of Seychelles and of the Mongolian People's Republic have established diplomatic relations as from last Thursday, said a press communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday. A joint communique, signed in New York by Seychelles' Charge d'Affaires, Mrs Jovinella Gonthier, and the Mongolian Ambassador, points out the two countries' desire to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation on a basis of mutual respect for sovereign equality. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY DISBANDING--The Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation is to be disbanded on September 1 when the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr Guy Sinon, officially resigns as Minister. According to a communique from the Ministry, the SPPF Secretary General's Office will, however, take over the functions of the Political Organisation Division, except for the responsibility for human rights which will rest with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Two more divisions, those of Administration and Personnel and of Staff Development and Legal Services--the latter covering the Oceangate House and Francis Rachel Law Centres--will form the new Department of Administration in the President's Office. Mr Ian Mackinson will head the Department as its Principal Secretary. The Department of Legislature will also be disbanded. The Chairmanship of the People's Assembly and other functions associated with the legislature will be allocated to officials of the SPPF Secretary General's Office or of the Department of Administration as and when required. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO USSR--The Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, left Seychelles yesterday afternoon at the head of a five-strong military delegation for a working visit to the Soviet Union. Accompanying the Minister are Major Raymond Bonte, Lieutenant Kenneth Pillay and Second Lieutenants Jason Jacqueline and Alain Marie, all of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Aug 81 p 1]

REVISION OF SPPF DOCUMENTS--Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches all over the country are seriously revising the Front's Constitution and policy statement, "Onward to Socialism." This is in line with the SPPF's belief that the revolution is eternal and is in perpetual metamorphosis. One of the Front National Congress' resolutions last month directed the Central Executive Committee

to appoint a working committee to update the two SPPF documents. The committee is chaired by the Front's Organising Secretary, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis, and includes the Publicity Secretary, Mr James Michel, the Political Secretary, Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Deputy Secretary General, Mr Matthew Servina, and the Deputy National Treasurer, Mrs Rita Sinon. Each of them has met a group of branch committees to explain the role of the working committee and to request the branches' suggestions and proposed amendments. "The branches are being given as much time as possible for careful reflection on the issue," Mr Berlouis said, "but the working committee's final report has to be submitted to the Central Executive Committee by the first week of November." Meanwhile, the members of the working committee are ready to go back to the branches if requested, to give additional help, advice or clarifications. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/445

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

POLITICAL REASONS FOR STRIKE ACTION--Freetown, 11 Sep (AFP)--Strong political motivations are believed to have been behind the last-minute refusal of Sierra Leone's labor congress leaders to call off a general strike launched 11 days ago, the ruling party's official paper WEYONE said here in its mid-week edition. It said plans had been discovered to set up a Movement for Progress in Africa (MOPA) in the wake of the strike. In preparation for the launching of MOPA, membership cards in green had already been printed with the lion as its symbol astride a map of Africa with its front paws resting on the map of Sierra Leone, WEYONE reported. It said MOPA's six stated aims are now being carefully studied, only one of them relating to the development of Sierra Leone. All this, political pundits argue, sets the motif behind the strike call and confirms the view taken by the government that the action of the congress was not an industrial action, the party newspaper declared. [Excerpt] [AB110705 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/444

SOUTH AFRICA

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS IN PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Aug 81 p 8

"Perspective" column by Willem de Klerk: "Clear Policy and Question Marks"

Text It is true that in his policy address to parliament the prime minister got into all of the important matters. Clear guidelines and assurances were given and there is no possible misunderstanding with respect to policy framework.

True also is the fact that there were no announcements of new and sensational reforms.

Moreover the fact that he did not say everything that could be said, that there is still vagueness and that there are unanswered questions, is also true.

Why was the minister not more explicit?

There are a number of possible answers to this question.

Strategy

It may be that all the planning work such as that of the Presidential Council and of other committees has not yet been completed. Negotiations regarding certain matters have not yet finished.

It may also be that the prime minister is following the strategy of first having the lower structures become a reality, instead of carrying on a fruitless debate on how the final product is to be like.

There does not appear to be any truth to P.W. Botha's being on a trip without knowing where he is going, or that he may be treading on water, or that he has been rendered powerless by pressure groups. He said so himself that he "is not spunkless," or "a numb individual being pushed around by everybody," or that he is "following a middle course."

I believe him, because it is against his nature and against the idea of his vocation that he and nobody else is the one who will have to cut through this knot. He knows that history will never forgive him if he now bungles opportunities.

Framework

In summary the framework of the policy which he offered repeatedly is the following:

The availability of large-scale financing, initiative and attractive opportunities for area development (probably development of the heartland in the black states and at the border) so as to counter the absorbing power of the metropolitan areas;

Besides the constellation of states, which is more of an economic collaboration concept between states, confederation is the policy of binding together the black states and the republic through interstate structures for common purposes. This confederation is to be a loose union and states can withdraw from it if they have reasons to do so;

The urban blacks will not become a part of the republic, but will be politically bound to their own states and this tie is to be further elaborated as it is put into practice. Their municipalities are to be built on a firmer basis through financial, administrative and technical aid, with negotiating machinery for getting together with other authorities on matters of local interest;

South African citizenship for blacks is not the policy, but a sort of common passport and the retention of certain advantages which such a document or the likes of it provides is held out as a prospect;

The republic's constitution, which must accommodate the whites, Asians and coloreds must uphold self determination for each group and the recommendations of the Presidential Council shall also be presented to the electorate in a referendum via a Nationalist Party congress. Through an interim proposal there will be a policy for local government for the three groups and for their collaboration. The Presidential Council, as an elected body, can become a mixed permanent consulting body.

Questions

The framework has been presented and within this framework things will have taken place in a drastic manner. In other words, five fundamental principles have been set down, but the structure which must be built upon them will be the test as to whether reform will actually take place.

Our people must stop being perplexed about the policy...this is unnecessary. However, the fact that we can still do a lot of reasoning with respect to its elaboration is certain.

I can, as an example, come up with four questions:

1. Will the confederation structure succeed as a settlement model if it does not also provide a clear expression on matters of common interest and obtain a political context?
2. Can a union succeed if common citizenship advantages (besides the various states citizenships) are watered down too much?
3. Is the disposition of the urban blacks' political rights in their own land sufficient, or must they be also represented in the confederation?

4. As a representative consulting body between whites, coloreds and Indians, is the Presidential Council the closest thing which can be obtained in the right to have a say?

There may be answers to these questions, or perhaps they can still be found, or could be left to an evolutionary process. But the fact that this must remain on the agenda is certain.

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CSO: 4701/22

SOUTH AFRICA

ADVANTAGE OF NAMIBIA-ANGOLA POLITICAL SOLUTION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Aug 81 p 8

/Editorial: "South-West Africa--Angolan Tragedy"7

Text7 While in the course of the past few days there has again been a wave of accusations and counteraccusations with respect to the South-West Africa--Angolan problem, Gen Charles Lloyd, the commander of our forces there, has reemphasized that the answer to the problem lies in the political area.

It is clear that our armed forces have hurt SWAPO badly and continue to do so. In so doing our forces are being helped by terrible conditions being endured by the terrorists.

Hunger, probably the greatest enemy of Africa, is driving many of those people over the border into South-West Africa.

Moreover, it is also true that, though it can display impressive ornaments of an independent state, Angola is still a badly divided country. The MPLA minority can rule only with the help of the Russians, East Germans and Cubans there.

Only they are preventing the MPLA (which is getting support from basically one of the smaller tribes) from being overthrown by the greater UNITA movement and by other groups.

It is therefore in a torn and actually pathetic part of the world where South Africa must try to help to bring about some sense in one way or another.

This has to be a political solution. However, it is also clear (and this is getting to be all the more urgent) that such a solution must be one which will bring a new order for an entire region of Africa.

It will not be of much help if South Africa will be the only one to be forced to withdraw, as the Organization of Africa Unity insists.

If such a withdrawal is not accompanied by a fitting system and guarantees then the only thing which will happen is that the Angolan tragedy will spread further south.

If we take a look at how communist powers exploit this sort of situation it will then become clear that the ultimate result will simply be an even more unhealthy infestation of the continent.

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CSO: 4701/22

SOUTH AFRICA

INTERIOR MINISTER ATTACKS PFP'S POLICY, EXPANDS ON NP'S POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 81 p 14

Editorial: "Citizens' Rights"

Text In the course of the censure debate Interior Minister Chris Heunis lashed out against the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) opposition for its unrealistic policy, the impracticability of such a policy and most of all that party's misconception of group rights. He took the PFP to task for its Western liberal philosophy of individual citizens' rights within the framework of a unitary state.

But at the same time Heunis spoke positively regarding the basis of the Nationalist Party (NP) policy with respect to these matters. He said that the NP's constitutional development plan is founded on the realities of South Africa's population groups. The political and juridical problems of the country's inhabitants must therefore be tackled on a group basis. "Citizens' rights in South Africa must be managed on a group basis in just the same way as political rights, otherwise there will be chaos and everybody's rights will be endangered."

It is with this point of departure that the South African multinational jigsaw puzzle can make any sense.

As we all know, full citizenship means full voting rights, therefore there must be separation. Moreover, the situation of existing independent sovereign states of South Africa cannot be reconciled with a single citizenship.

As for passports or travel documents for citizens of independent national states it is possible to conceive temporary plans while these states are not recognized abroad. So it is quite possible that citizens of these states can travel with South African documents. It is a question of mutual arrangements.

Minister Heunis then presented a logical expose of the citizenship situation in South Africa in which separate sovereign states look after their affairs and their citizens' interests. It is basically a normal view of the situation such as can be expected in such a system. It is both a reasonable and acceptable solution and in a multinational South Africa of sovereign states it is clearly also the only solution for this thorny problem.

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CSO: 4701/22

SOUTH AFRICA

CHIEF OF ARMY SAYS STRONG WILLPOWER FACTOR AGAINST INSURGENCY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 81 p 14

Text Of the two forms of modern conflict insurgency, or terrorist warfare, is the prolonged type and this requires willpower, the spirit of endurance and faith in the public; so writes the chief of the South African Army, Lt Gen J.J. Geldenhuys, SSAS, SD, SM.

Conventional war is usually of short duration, because war machines and ammunition have become terribly expensive and few or no countries at all can afford to sustain it for a long time. In this sort of warfare destructive force is concentrated against the enemy at the right time and place with decisive effect so as to bring the conflict to an end.

But in an insurgency struggle it is a matter of exhausting the opponent. The war is therefore a prolonged one and violence is employed in rather small attacks over a long period of time. The objective is to force people to lose their will to resist. The people must therefore be able to display a spirit of endurance.

However, the terrorist leader also has problems. It is relatively easy to unchain a revolution, but keeping it up for a long time is another matter. The longer the struggle keeps going the more difficult it becomes for the terrorist to maintain the motivation of his followers.

We have already noted this all around us. For us in South Africa this means that we must cultivate a special approach to the prolonged nature of insurgency warfare. Our enemies are familiar with this strategy and will do everything in their power to break our will to win.

Understanding of the duration and type of this conflict on the part of all sections of our population is therefore very important. Ability to endure and unflinching faith in final victory over terror is the most important attribute that a terrorist afflicted community must possess.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DRAFTING CONSTITUTION TERMED SLOW PROCESS; SABRA CRITICIZED

Colored, Indian Participation

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 81 p 10

From My Political Pen column by Dawie: "Two Questions Are Now in the Forefront in the Constitutional Debate"7

Text This week's discussions about a new constitution for South Africa which were conducted in parliament and in the Presidential Council have not only sketched out the future trend more clearly, but they have also raised two important questions.

The first of these is: How fast can a new constitutional order be established, as, understandably, there is a great deal of impatience about this in certain circles. The second question is: What assurance can there be that the proposals will be acceptable to whites and coloreds.

The Cord's End

The making of a constitution does not consist of compiling a number of slogans in accordance with a jiffy recipe. There are many pains in drafting a constitution and thereafter it is subjected to a long process of evolution.

It will not be any different in South Africa. If the Presidential Council has not yet come up with proposals it is not because it has not given this matter its greatest dedication. It is because there is so much hard work being done in finding the cord's end in order to unravel the knot.

Delicate Mood

For the time being there may be two ways of reasoning. One of these is that it will be necessary to wait until there is sufficient clarity in this matter so that the picture can be presented in its entirety. As the argument goes, if A is defined, then people will have to be told precisely where they stand with respect to B.

It is obvious that there will be problems if clarity is required all the way up to Z. Perhaps it is precisely the Afrikaner's delicate mood that prompts him to want an outline of the details extending into the distant future...otherwise he remains skeptical.

Yet experience has taught us that often mistakes are made in projecting a future policy. After 20 or 10, or even after just 5 years things will appear to be quite different than expected. Then it will be necessary to think things over in every instance and to make corrections.

Fights

The second argument is then simply that it makes no sense not to talk about the distant future with respect to the future generations, to make decisions binding them in detail. Thus big fights arise over an imaginary future while our own present calls for action. There is much to be said about the need for seeking a point of departure and building upon it if in principle a course has been decided upon. If there is reasonable consensus as to what is to take place at a certain level of government, should not this be done first and the range of questions left aside?

Thus some say that people of other color ought to get a chance to gain experience in governing the country. In so doing an important contribution can be made in improving the general climate within the country before solutions for the really difficult problems of the country are tackled.

It is between these lines that in the months to come the Presidential Council will have to find its way.

But what if, after all this effort is made and plans are worked out they are then rejected by the people for whom it was all intended? There is no other answer to this than that of taking all possible obliging actions and counting upon the reasonableness of the people.

Their Help

The best guarantee of obtaining these peoples' collaboration is to get their help in formulating plans. The government has done this by taking coloreds and Indians into the Presidential Council and by asking these groups to come up with proposals. In addition high-level contacts between the government and nonwhite leaders are increasing steadily.

Moreover, it is a foregone conclusion that if the government deems it necessary to go to the white voters for a referendum on the new proposals it will necessarily have to do the same with regard to other groups affected by the proposals. They too must have the right to consult with their people.

Final Test

It is here that the final test will take place and it is here that there is a question mark as to the role which the official opposition and its newspapers will be playing.

Will the leftist forces boycotting the Presidential Council give their support in bringing about a new system of reconciliation in the country or will they try to scuttle the efforts to bring this about?

Put differently: Will the people who want peace in this country succeed in preventing their plans from being torpedoed by others?

SABRA Out of Step

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 16

Editorial: "Dead as a Doornail"⁷

/Text/ The fact that spokesmen of an organization such as SABRA (South African Bureau of Racial Affairs) can speak in favor of a plan which amounts to nothing more than "homelands" for the coloreds and the Indians during their testimony before the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council is dumbfounding. We were under the impression that such thoughts had become as dead as a doornail long ago.

In his testimony Prof Carel Boshoff made it apparent that he (and SABRA) still cling to thoughts of complete area separations in South Africa. Have they not then ever accepted the validity of those arguments which demonstrate how unattainable is such a separation plan? Do they fail to see that the settlement and distribution of whites, coloreds and Indians in South Africa differ completely from those of black people?

Up until now the proponents of the colored homeland plan have vaguely referred to the northwest portion of Cape Province as a possible homeland for these people, but such references have seldom been taken seriously. Now Professors Boshoff and W.H. Oliver are coming up with the absurd proposal that this must be the Western Cape. In their testimony there were no indications of possible borders, but could anyone come up with a proposal that places such as the Cape Peninsula and the Western Province must become part of a separate colored state?

But where would Professors Boshoff and Oliver establish the white "homeland?"

Years ago the Nationalist Party and its congresses set forth pronouncements with respect to this matter. A colored homeland was straightforwardly rejected (there was never any talk about an Indian homeland) and there was acceptance of the fact that the whites, coloreds and Indians must jointly share the same country and form a nation. Whatever say each of these population groups must have within the same nation is the very important question which the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council is now considering.

The two professors themselves and SABRA, for whom they spoke in their testimony, have rendered no service in the eyes of serious and informed students of South Africa's constitutional problems.

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CSO: 4701/21

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASES DRAW COMMENTS

Warning to Enemies

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 9

Text7 A dramatic increase of more than 30 percent in the defense budget, amounting to 2,465 million rand, was announced yesterday in the Capetown Parliament by Finance Minister Owne Horwood during his budget address.

As in the case of last year the defense budget for the financial year 1981-82 is the largest single budget item provided for. Last year the budget amount was 1,890 million rand.

These figures ought to make it clear, for South Africa's enemies as well, that the government is serious in its commitment for the proper defense of the country, so stated Minister Horwood.

"In the insecure inimical world in which we live today, unfortunately we hardly have any other choice than to do everything in our power to increase our defenses against the threats coming from beyond our borders."

Minister Horwood expressed his appreciation to South Africans of all races and faiths who have invested millions of rands in government bonds.

In view of the recent developments in and around southern Africa defense must remain one of the most important choices and therefore he proposes that an amount of 172 million rand from the 1980-81 budget be transferred over to a special defense account.

This includes an amount of 160 million rand for repaying a debt carried over from previous years and 12 million rand for compensating for the sale of certain supplies of stored fuels. Provisions for the transfer of these amounts will be made later in the finance act during the parliamentary meeting.

Defense Spending Comparatively Small

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Aug 81 p 27

Text7 The 30 percent increase in the defense budget to a sum of 2,465 million rand is not too high. This is what Lt Gen W.J. Berg, chief of staff of Finances, said yesterday at the Nedbank/Ou Mutual's budget forum.

Although the increase in the budget was given as 30 percent, in a practical sense, this amounts to 15 percent. An increase in prices and in salaries must also be taken into consideration and the actual increases in defense spending are minimal if these factors are considered and the increase is compared with the rate of inflation.

It is important that certain matters in the budget must enjoy priority. Defense is one of these. The economy cannot be placed on a healthy basis if there is no peace and tranquility in the country and its inhabitants feel secure.

Mr B. Kantor

Lieutenant General Bergh's defense expenditures, especially the extraordinary costs, can be financed through defense bonds. These types of investments play a very important role in the procurement of extra incomes for the armed forces.

Actually the real allotments to defense have leveled off during the last 5 years; but according to Lieutenant General Bergh there is no reason for concern over the leveling off of expenditures for defense.

Mr B. Kantor, of the Department of Economy of Capetown University, said that actually defense expenditures are very low. They amount to only 3.5 percent of South Africa's gross national product and this is an indication of how low defense expenditures are.

According to him more money can be allotted to defense especially in making urban areas safer.

According to Director of Finances Dr J.H. de Loor it is up to the government to determine priorities. Those matters which must enjoy priority are first of all defense and second education. Although there are other priorities these two must have preference.

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CSO: 4701/21

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

VISITING ISRAELI PROFESSOR--Prof B.Z. Weiss, head of the Department of Materials Engineering at the technical college in Haifa is visiting South Africa at the invitation of the CSIR Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and yesterday he held a lecture at the University of Stellenbosch. Text Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 81 p 5 7 7964

CSO: 4701 '21

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL PUBLISHED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A NEW Immigration Bill has been published and may be presented in Parliament by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze sometime before the end of this year.

Under the terms of the bill there will be ten classes of entry permits and where a person, other than a prohibited immigrant, has made application in the prescribed manner for an entry permit of a particular class he will be issued with such a permit if the immigration officer is satisfied with the information supplied.

If any person who has applied for an entry permit of any class, as provided for in the bill, is aggrieved by a decision refusing him such an entry permit may within the time prescribed appeal against the decision to the Minister in charge of immigration.

The Minister's decision will be final and will not be questioned in any court. The Chief Immigration Officer may vary the terms and conditions of any entry permit issued under this Act and may with the written consent of the Minister cancel such a permit.

An entry permit will cease to be valid if the person whom it has been issued fails to engage within 14 days in the employment, occupation, trade, business or profession in respect of which that permit was issued.

The permit will also cease to be valid if that person has engaged in any employment, occupation, trade, business or profession whether or not for renumeration or profit, other than the said employment or occupation.

The presence in Swaziland of a person whose permit will have ceased to be valid will be unlawful. The Minister may by order in writing direct that any person

whose presence in Swaziland was, immediately before the making of the order, unlawful under this Act, will be removed from and remain out of this country either indefinitely or for such a period as may be specified in the order.

Before making such an order the Minister will seek the advice of the Immigration Advisory Committee to be appointed by the Prime Minister, but will not be bound by its advice.

The person to whom the order has been made will be removed to the place from where he came or to another country where he belongs or to any place to which he consents to be removed if the government of that country consents to receive him.

He will be kept in custody until his departure from Swaziland and while being kept there will be deemed to be in lawful custody.

The captain of an aircraft, the guard of a train or the person in charge of a vehicle arriving from or leaving for any place outside Swaziland, or the owner or agent for such aircraft will if so required by an immigration officer, furnish a list of all people on the board.

Where any person conveyed to Swaziland in an aircraft is refused permission to enter this country on the ground that he is a prohibited immigrant, the captain of the aircraft will if so required take that person into his custody and ensure that he is removed from the Kingdom.

The bill also provides that any person other than a citizen of Swaziland or a person in possession of an entry permit or pass, who having been deported from any country enters Swaziland on his way to his final destination, may be arrested without a warrant of arrest and detained as long as is necessary for arrangements to be made for his departure from here.

SWAZILAND

ENERGY PLAN TO ENCOURAGE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba, has told a United Nations energy conference in Kenya that Swaziland intends establishing an energy masterplan based on the available sources of energy here particularly coal, hydro, wood and molasses.

The UN conference on new and renewal sources of energy opened in Nairobi last week Monday and continues until this Friday.

Prince Nqaba told the conference yesterday that coal, although non-renewable, has a good potential as an energy source for Swaziland in the domestic and commercial sectors.

Known saleable reserves of coal he said are equivalent to 60 times the annual current total energy consumption of the country.

He also disclosed that plans of utilising coal as a

new source of energy in Swaziland include investigations that may lead to the installation of coal-fired electrical power generating stations, coal gasification and liquification potential.

The plans are also designed to encourage the community to step up the use of local coal as a substitute for the expensive imported sources of energy in both their domestic and industrial requirements.

Prince Nqaba also told the conference that the unregulated harvesting of wood by the rural domestic sector has been reinforced

by what he called steeply rising prices of alternative fuels.

Besides hydro-electricity and wood, he said, also under consideration was energy from molasses and sugar juice for conversion into ethanol which he told the conference would reduce the country's imported energy and result in a single significant foreign exchange saving.

"Other areas which are being investigated include renewable sources of energy such as wind power, geothermal, solar, and the conversion of organic waste biogas," he said.

CSO: 4700/440

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday announced the appointment by King Sobhuza II of new members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Council. The full council is now Mr A.K. Hlophe, Minister for Agriculture, Chairman, Prince Mabandla, Prime Minister, Prince Gabheni, Minister for Home Affairs, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, Managing Director Tibiyo, Mr Qulugwane R.V. Dlamini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chief Mshinanga Mfanawenkholi Maseko, Mr Vikinduku Tsabedze and Lt Col Fonono Dube, Military Advisor. The new faces in the Council are the Prime Minister, Mr R.V. Dlamini, Chief Maseko and Fonono Dube. The outgoing members are Prince Shekimpi, Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and Mr R.L. Mkhathwa, Former Commissioner of Prisons. The late Prime Minister, Major General Maphevu was also a member and his position in the council had up to now not been filled. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 81 p 1]

SOUTH AFRICAN GIFT--[Photo Caption] Swaziland's Minister of Foreign Affairs R.V. Dlamini receiving a gift from Republic of South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs Division representative P.R. Killen at a reception on Friday at Trade Fair Grounds, during which Mr Dlamini said, "technology has succeeded where politics have failed" in a welcoming address to South Africa. The official opening of the Fair is to be next Saturday. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Aug 81 p 1]

CHINESE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION--The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, welcoming the Chinese parliamentary mission in his office yesterday, said Swaziland believed in the policy of "live and let live." The Chinese goodwill mission led by Mr Wang Pao Suan, a legislator in the Foreign Affairs Committee in his country arrived in Swaziland on Wednesday. Praising the Chinese for their assistance to Swaziland, Prince Mabandla urged the mission to look all around as they travel in the country, to see the result of their country's valuable assistance. He said Swaziland was embarking upon a massive maize production campaign and stated therefore that the Kingdom needed the Chinese agricultural know-how. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

OFFICER PROMOTIONS--Several senior members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force have been promoted, the Army Chief of Staff, Lt Col Mangomeni Ndzimandze announced this week. Those who have been promoted to the rank of Major are Captains Mandla Abednigo Dlamini, David Dlamini, Velinjani Patrick Motsa and Lt Mashayanisa Lukhele. Eleven more officers have been made Captains and these

are Samketi Z. Dlamini and Mphilimbi Mkhaliophi, Cyprian Nhlengethwa, Sipho L. Dlamini, Thembela E. Mdluli and Fozi Dlamini. The others are Ndlambalo Z. Shongwe, Mampondweni J. Shongwe, Manyosi T. Dlamini, Sobantu S. Dlamini and Phoshozwayo T. Tsabedze. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/440

EYADEMA SPEECH TO SEMINAR ON FOOD MARKETING

Loïe LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 7 Aug 81 pp 3,5

[Speech given 6 August 1981]

[Excerpts] Four years ago it was right here that we launched the Green Revolution campaign together, which was above all intended to make our people self-sufficient in food production. This campaign for self-sufficiency was no vain slogan. It was a real gamble, a solemn commitment, a profession of faith, one which aroused your enthusiasm and gained your unanimous and complete support.

You recall that at that time the price of grains--which are the basic staples in our diet--had reached record levels, and we saw the price of a bag of corn or millet sell at 19,000 francs.

Having heard and understood our appeal, you went courageously to work, and the results were not long in appearing, since after only a year prices came back down to their normal level, or about 5,000 francs for the same bag of corn or millet. Strengthened by that experience, we decided to continue with the effort, in order to be completely secure against unexpected reverses.

At the opening of the seminar of 7 March 1977 I told you this: "If we are powerless in the face of imported inflation, we must do everything possible to struggle against the skyrocketing of prices for domestic production."

Comrades, this policy of food self-sufficiency would be nothing more than a delusion if, despite all the continuous and sustained efforts we are making in the agricultural domain, the Togolese were still unable to eat their fill, and especially if they were unable to dispose of their own agricultural production for themselves.

By means of the Green Revolution, we decided together to produce more, in order to depend less on the outside. This assumes that our own production must first of all meet the needs of domestic consumption, before any surpluses could be exported. In order to reach this objective, the party and the government have established a number of institutions responsible for organizing the peasants and organizing production on a new, more modern, and more profitable basis.

Thus, TOGOGRAIN, TOGOFRUIT, ONAF, CNCA [National Fund for Agricultural Credits], SRCC [National Society for the Renewal and Development of Togolese Cocoa and Coffee

Resources], and the other entities were set up to this end. In order to encourage the peasants, important steps were taken to help them. Prices for all cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, and cocoa, were raised. Every year the state provided subsidies of more than 1 billion francs for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides for the growers. Since 1975, all peasants have been exempted from civil taxes.

We have organized fairs and agricultural expositions, in order to sensitize and mobilize the rural and urban populace, so as to improve their agricultural yield.

These efforts are supported by the financial allocations made to the agricultural societies so they can intensify their activities and diversify their operations.

The CNCA has opened an office in each region and even in some prefectures, in order to provide peasants and employees the financial resources necessary to operate traditional family farms as well as large fields. With the large amount of plowing implements, tractors, and modern land-clearing machinery which the state has acquired and put at the disposal of the peasants, all the conditions exist for giving our Green Revolution every chance of success.

Take Rigorous Measures

Today, we can say that the policy of food self-sufficiency has yielded highly encouraging results, which would have already enabled us to attain our objectives, if speculators--fishing in troubled waters--were not sabotaging our policy by illicit trade, by which only they profit. This is why, for the time being, while we are confronted with this network of speculators who conspire to subjugate our country economically, and deprive our hard-working people of the fruits of their labor, it is imperative that we take rigorous measures to supervise the trade in food commodities more effectively.

It is often said that to govern is to foresee. In our country where the food deficit is tied not only to the insufficiency of technical resources but also to climatic vagaries, we must exercise constant vigilance in order to be prepared when hard times come, especially drought, which is already at our borders, and whose consequences are always catastrophic for our agricultural production.

In order to prepare against these difficult times and guarantee the peasants a reasonable price for their food products, the party and the government created TOGOGRAIN, the national office in charge of purchasing, stocking, and marketing of foodstuffs.

The office disposes of 15,000 tons of storage capacity, but because of speculation and illicit trade, which is rampant in the grain market, TOGOGRAIN'S silos are empty.

If we are not careful, in this situation, there is a real danger that in the months to come we will be forced--despite the very favorable climatic conditions we have enjoyed this year, which augur abundant harvests--to have recourse to hard currency in order to import corn, millet, sorghum, and Chinese yam, which are the staple foods of our people.

Therefore, all political and administrative officials must join hands to prevent our production from leaving the country illicitly, while our compatriots are unable to find the products they want at an affordable price.

The peasants, too, should build up the necessary reserves to feed themselves and their families, and avoid yielding too readily to the temptation of a quick profit, which is the bait held out by the speculators.

9516
CSO: 4719/312

TOGO

BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN USSR--The Togolese students in the USSR met Wednesday in Moscow in a special congress. At the conclusion of the congress, it adopted the special resolution, the text of which is printed below, expressing their thanks and encouragement to the president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People Party], president of the republic, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema: We, the Togolese students residing in the USSR, meeting in special congress 15-17 July 1981 in Moscow, extend warm congratulations to the president and founder of the RPT for his continuing concern for national reconciliation, thank the president and founder of the RPT for the cooperative relations he is developing with the USSR, which thereby facilitate the formation of Togolese cadres, vigorously denounce the dishonesty of the student comrades recently implicated in the "BAC [educational degree] scandal" over the June 1981 competitions, which tend to defame our good name, our relations, and thereby dangerously jeopardize the faith which the entire Togolese people place in you, and firmly demand that an example be made of these traitors. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 18 Jul 81 pp 1,4] 9516

WADB LOAN--Harouna Bembello, vice-president of the WADB [West African Development Bank], signed a loan accord yesterday at the bank's headquarters in Lome with Djibrina Barry, the minister of commerce, industrial development, and mines of the Republic of Volta, who is also president of the board of directors of the Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Company (SOREMI). According to the communique issued to the press, WADB is providing to SOREMI from its own funds a loan totalling Fr CFA 108 million, as a partial contribution to the financing of the "Poura Gold Mine" in Upper Volta. This loan agreement brings the total volume of WADB commitments to Upper Volta for the financing of new projects to Fr CFA 4,515,000 million. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 28 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/312

MINISTER DISCUSSES SAUDI LOAN, IMF TALKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

OFFICIALS from the Saudi Development Fund are expected in the country in two weeks to sign the K50 million loan being negotiated, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said yesterday.

The money the construction of the Mansa-Kasama road, the Chembe bridge and maize storage sheds.

Mr Musokotwane who has just returned from a two-day visit to Taif, Saudi Arabia, with President Kaunda said a Government delegation has remained in Riyad, the Saudi capital to give details of the projects to the fund.

He said lack of feasibility studies on the projects and other economic ventures made it difficult for Zambia to ask for foreign aid, but this bottleneck would soon be surmounted.

He said the Government would soon issue a statement on talks held with officials from the International Monetary Fund on the K800 million the IMF gave Zambia last May.

The IMF team which visited Zambia last month was led by Mr Edwin Bourneman. The nature of talks Mr Bourneman and his team held with Government officials were not disclosed.

Speaking in an interview in his office last night, the minister said that he was going to issue a statement after hearing from the IMF board of directors and reporting the same to President Kaunda and the Cabinet.

Mr Musokotwane however reported that there had been delays by the IMF in releasing the first instalment to Zambia because it had to borrow funds from other countries like Saudi Arabia to re-lend to other nations.

CSO: 4700/438

ZAMBIA-ZAIRE PERMANENT COMMISSION MEETS IN KITWE

Zairian Delegation Leader's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

DELEGATES to the Zambia-Zaire permanent commission meeting in Kitwe yesterday split into committees to study problems mentioned by Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi on Monday.

Provincial permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta, briefing the Press said a joint communique would be issued at the end of the deliberations.

The committees were analysing problems raised by Zambia and the answers given by the Zairean delegation leader Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati.

The meeting is expected to end tomorrow and the Zairean team is expected to leave for home on Saturday.

Speaking at a reception on Tuesday night hosted by the district council for the delegates, Mr Nyati said Africa cannot hope for unity unless its countries avoid border confrontations which could be used by enemies to disrupt

peace and stability.

Mr Nyati, who is Shaba province governor and political commissioner said Africa's enemies were determined to create disunity on the continent.

"These people want to divide us. They want to exploit us. They can use any means to achieve their goals, unless there is African unity our enemies will succeed. This is why we should avoid border confrontations."

Mr Nyati said the commission was formed to tackle "family problems".

"Most problems that may have arisen between Zambia and Zaire are those of a family nature. Even in a family one expects problems. Others have come up because of lack of proper communication and personal contact between the two countries."

His delegation was keen to find solutions to the problems.

"On the same lines, if there is no peace in Zambia there can be no peace in Zaire."

Zambian Plan To Ease Tension

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has suggested a four-point plan to Zaire to help ease the tension at Kasumbalesa and Mokambo border posts.

These are:

- Zaire should control the influx of criminals into Zambia;
- Stop the smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire;

End the harrassment of travellers along the Pedicle road;

●And control the influx of foreigners from Zaire into Zambia.

In a frank speech delivered at the opening of the annual general meeting of the Zaire/Zambia permanent commission in the Kitwe district council chamber yesterday, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said Zambia had been worried about the increase in crime.

He told the Zairean delegation led by Shaba Province governor and political commissioner Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati that the Zairean government should act to solve crime, smuggling, movement of foreigners and stop harrassing Zambians on the Pedicle.

The need to solve the problems he had outlined could not be overemphasised and appealed for frankness in the talks.

The problems affecting the two countries were on the increase.

He was aware there were common problems which were

of great concern such as the issue of the ex-Katangese and the international border dispute at Kaputa which the meeting could discuss although these had been approached at higher levels.

Mr Shapi said crime was not insurmountable because he recalled at one stage when Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko "personally tackled the matter and there was jubilation in Zambia."

The visit to Zambia by the Zairean delegation should be able to produce similar reaction from Zambians.

"It is in this vein that whatever resolutions are passed by this meeting should be implemented to go a long way in solving these problems and make lives of the two countries' peoples easier to realise," he said.

He had information that some Government and private vehicles stolen in Zambia at gun-point by Zaireans had been seen in Zaire.

The owners of the vehicles and the Party and its Government were eager to have them back. "This meeting is asking the government of Zaire to use its good offices to retrieve the vehicles in question and deliver them to the Zambian authorities."

Mr Nyati agreed that some of the problems highlighted by Mr Shapi existed even before the two countries got their independence but appreciated Mr Shapi's frankness and sincerity in approaching the issues.

Spirit of Session 'Gratifying'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS gratifying that both / Zaire and Zambia have taken the session of the Joint Permanent Commission in Kitwe seriously: instead of ending yesterday with the usual "friendly communi-ques" it will now extend into tomorrow.

That is the spirit wanted if neighbours who are faced with problems between themselves have to live in peace and not in a love-hate atmosphere as is the case at present.

We are glad that the Zaire delegation leader Citoyen Nyati has not taken offence to the down-to-earth observations by his Zambian counterpart Mr Shapi when the meeting opened on Tuesday.

Mr Shapi was brutally frank (he did not use the hackneyed diplomatic phrases) when he put it to his guests that most of the border problems resulted from non-action and seeming indifference from the Zairean side.

He came out openly saying Zaire was actually

the source of the majority of weapons being used to stage hold-ups and commit violent crime in Zambia.

Citoyen Nyati did not follow his other Zairean leaders who have been here and who, even when they had the facts before them, denied the truth.

Cross-border robberies, murders, smuggling, Pedicle road tortures, gun-running and illegal immigration are but a few of the problems that face the people. That is the task for Mr Shapi and Citoyen Nyati.

We must accept the fact that our border with Zaire, like the others with Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and all our neighbours are artificial and therefore that our people are one.

The colonialists drew the boundaries between "possessions" fortuitously sketching lines through uncharted terrain like mountains, rivers and other natural beacons.

They cut straight through kingdoms and tribes and then sliced up their

own bits for administrative purposes. But since at independence we inherited such arbitrary boundaries it is for the good of all of us not to open up old wounds.

That is why Zambia has been cautious enough in her approach to issues of which piece of land belongs to which neighbour.

We have seen what happens in other parts of the world over border disputes — Somalia versus Ethiopia over Ogaden desert; Somalia versus Kenya and Djibouti; Morocco V Algeria or Mauritania over Western Sahara; India v Pakistan over Kashmir; the list is long.

We learn from such conflicts that instead of the meagre funds we have being spent on development they are given back to the former colonial masters for shipments of arms to defend boundaries.

Meetings of the Kitwe kind should not confine themselves to defending petty jingoism; they must consider matters on a wider perspective.

SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS BACK ALLEGATIONS OF NEPOTISM IN FORCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

SENIOR police officers in Kabwe have come out in full support of their colleague Mr John Mang'watu over allegations of nepotism and have called on the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to prove their case.

Mr Mang'watu, who is central division deputy prosecutions officer, charged on Tuesday that he was a victim of nepotism allegedly practised by officers responsible for administration at Force headquarters in Lusaka.

Mr Mang'watu said he was answerable to his senior man who had been moved to North-Western Province, leaving a vacancy for a divisional prosecutions officer.

Instead of either promoting him to that post since he had been in the Force for more than 20 years or bringing another senior man, a junior man had been sent there to be his boss.

"I refused to work under this man because it would have meant me reversing his decisions. When I complained at Force headquarters in Lusaka, the man in charge of administration said I would be transferred to Kasama in the same capacity."

"When I asked why they were doing this to me, this man who is related to the junior man brought to Kabwe said I should resign if I did not want to go to Kasama."

He wondered why he was being transferred in the same capacity instead of upgrading him when he had not been disciplined before. "This is pure nepotism," Mr Mang'watu said and vowed not to move to Kasama in his present capacity.

Central division police chief Mr Oscar Phiri has declined to comment on the matter as it was not for "public consumption."

But some officers-in-charge of stations within Kabwe agreed with Mr Mang'watu and said the practice had "killed" the police force.

The officers, who asked not to be named, said there were "roadblocks" between divisions and the office of the Inspector-General Mr Fabiano Chella.

"As a result wrong information is fed to him by those who are close to him."

They added that many hard working officers had become frustrated and their morale was low.

Intelligence officers are not putting in their best because of frustrations.

CSO: 4700/438

ZAMBIA

FAO DONATED TRUCKS' DISAPPEARANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds the whereabouts of 80 Fiat trucks donated to Zambia by the Food and Agricultural Organisation to transport this year's expected bumper maize harvest.

The trucks were supposed to have arrived in the country in July from Italy after the signing of a K1.8 million agreement between the Government and FAO, but nobody is prepared to say what has happened to them.

Yesterday the Ministry of Works and Supply and FAO which signed the agreement and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development which was supposed to use the trucks refused to say where the vehicles were or when they would arrive.

Speaking through his secre-

tary, FAO acting representative to Zambia Mr Jan Winderick refused to comment and referred inquiries to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development who "should know better" what happened to the trucks.

A spokesman at the ministry said he had not seen the trucks since the agreement was signed in June and directed enquiries to the Ministry of Works and Supply which he said was responsible for procuring them.

The ministry spokesman could not say whether the non-arrival of the trucks in the country would affect the transportation of maize.

Ministry of Works and Supply permanent secretary Mr Vincent Siwale refused to discuss the issue and instructed his secretary to inform a Times reporter: "Tell him I have no time. I am very busy."

CGO: 4700/437

DECISION TO SEND DRIVERS TO DAR ES SALAAM FOR VEHICLES RAPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

Your man of focus does not want to be vindictive. But his camera shows that one of the stories which made sad reading last Sunday was over the importation of Romanian Aro vehicles now being used by the Zambia Police Force.

It has been reportedly computed that this poor country paid over K3.7 million in unrequired foreign exchange transfers just to transport the 1,000 Aros from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka.

This is reportedly because the management of the Mechanical Services Department refused to accept expert advice on how cheaply the vehicles would have been brought in from the port.

This raises crucial questions for both the MSD and the Romanians who supplied the vehicles. That single commodity agreement on which the vehicles were supplied gives imperialism adequate ammunition to effectively defeat the assumption that aid from socialist countries is comparatively better.

After the agreement for the supply of the vehicles was concluded a number of Zambians left on February 2, 1980 for Romania to be vetted in the running and maintenance of the vehicles.

These were mechanics. They returned home on April 4 of the same year. But while in Romania it became evident to them that the so-called experts who were assigned to train them were below expectation in their performance.

Was that deliberate or not? As we focus we note that during the Romania National Day on August 21 this year an embassy spokesman said the Aros were very suitable to Zambia.

He said the model was chosen from among many others by a team of 30 police officers who visited that country for that express purpose. But we focus on the following questions:

- The vehicle's engine being for Italian Fiat diesel,
- The gear-box being of combined French-Italian model,

- The injection pump being made under licence from British Cav and German models, and

- The vehicle itself being assembled under licence, is that the most suitable police vehicle available in Romania?

Why did the Zambia Police Force not go straight to the British, the Germans or the Italians, instead of going to a factory which makes the cars under licence?

Questions can also be raised on another level: the way the vehicles were to be delivered to Zambia.

One assumes that the negotiators, from both sides, took into account that Zambia was a poor country which needed the vehicles as cheaply as she needed them urgently.

Having agreed on the purchase price, it was to be expected that they should have made adequate arrangements on how the vehicles would finally get to Lusaka.

But documentation at the relevant government office shows that the Romanian freightliners offloaded the Aros at the port of Dar es Salaam and left it to the Zambians to fend for themselves.

In the process the Mechanical Services Department made a complete muddle of the whole show. That is putting it mildly.

In the self-same way that something seems to have gone amiss in the manner the purchase arrangements were concluded, it is evident from documentation that the MSD "sabotaged" the nation.

As we focus with our wide angle lens we see that there is a danger of loading the blame for whatever happens

on the army officers, under the then Colonel Tom Fara, as these were in command of the MSD at the time of the negotiations.

Your man of focus has conclusively taken a picture which shows that in fact Brigadier-General Fara had vehemently argued that the Aros should be brought in from Dar es Salaam by the cheapest means possible, and this being:

• Tazara had offered exceptionally low rates at K326.13 per vehicle.

• Motor Holdings offered K450 per vehicle, inclusive of insurance.

• Vehicle Delivery Limited offered same terms as Motor Holdings.

For the 1,000 Aros which had been ordered this would have meant a bill of about K300,000. In the case of the Motor Holdings and Vehicle Delivery, the money would be paid in local currency, Kwacha.

For Tazara, Zambia would have paid only half of that since it is owned jointly with Tanzania.

What was the alternative to this transportation arrangement? Our camera shows that Brigadier-General Fara and his team fought for this arrangement and threw out the other alternative.

But somewhat, some people had their way. Fara was removed from MSD prematurely and sent back to the armed forces.

And ultimately what happened was:

The MSD sent drivers to Dar es Salaam, which in the end meant that each vehicle cost the nation K4,000 in foreign exchange to move from Tanzania to Zambia.

This meant that Zambia had to pay K4 million foreign exchange for an exercise which should have cost no more than K300,000.

Your man of focus learns that the cost analysis which strongly militated against this waste of money had been sent to the permanent secretary, Ministry of Works and Supply; the Auditor General; the Tender Board; and the assistant secretary in charge of finance, at the Ministry of Works and Supply.

Such disastrous running of a Government department involving the burning of K1.7 million foreign exchange at the officials' own pleasure should be worse than even the Kanyama disaster funds seem.

Since the Government is aware of all this, will it keep quite just like over the Kanyama scandal?

Then people will be saying, what is all this talk about conserving foreign exchange if they can be playing with such large sums of money themselves?

Like in the Kanyama scandal, the public will be speculating as to who the culprits are in the arrogate.

Your man of focus can only help narrow the field of speculation by confirming that the wide angle lens shows that the army officers

under Fara had fought against "powerful forces" which eventually carried the day. That's the way to run a Government?

Indeed those who did the cost analysis for the mechanical services department are shocked that even after their compelling documentation, the MSD went ahead to spill public money — more than enough to build one hospital.

Says the documentation: "It is surprisingly very stunning to see that with all these odd arrangements mentioned, the MSD management opted to send drivers to Dar es Salaam to retrieve vehicles.

"Even with whatever variation, the exercise of sending drivers would certainly be more involving and expensive than sub-contracting to retrieving agencies.

"At this moment, when foreign exchange is very difficult to get, decision by opinion as shown by MSD management could only be termed as sabotage and definitely not in the interest of the nation."

Who will own up for the scandal at the MSD...?

What answer will the Romanians have for the propaganda they have created for imperialism that socialist aid is second rate and against the aspirations of the poor countries?

But above all, we focus on the question: How much of this goes on in the corridors of our Government ministries and departments?

CSO: 4700/438

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

PLANNED FERTILIZER PRODUCTION INCREASE--Prime Minister Mundia is to witness the signing of a banking consortium agreement with the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia involving K31.5 million in Lusaka today. A spokesman for Barclays Bank said yesterday that the money would help Nitrogen Chemicals increase production from 50,000 to 200,000 tonnes of fertilizer per annum. When this is achieved the company would produce 80 percent of Zambia's annual fertiliser requirement, he said. The project was the biggest Zambia has ever undertaken since Independence and was now approaching K300 million provided by all commercial banks and other financial institutions. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 81 p 7]

INCREASE IN CATTLE BREEDING--There has been a steady increase in cattle farming in Zambia over the past ten years, the Herd Book Society of Zambia has said. Not only has there been an increase in the number of cattle farms and ranches and the size of operations, but farmers have tried successfully to improve the quality and functional performance of their livestock. This review of the society's performance is in the latest edition of Productive Farming, the official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau. The society was established in 1972, mainly through the efforts of the late Mr Angus Loggie and is now an association of cattle breeders who have come together to stimulate interest in their breeds, and to share the know-how. The breeders are there to record their Pedigree cattle and promote the distribution of the breeding stock they produce throughout Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4700/438

OFFICIAL WARNS CIVIL SERVICE 'REBELS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

CIVIL servants and parastatal bodies working against Government policies will be dealt with, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, warned yesterday.

Opening the Serima Co-operative Society at Matizha business centre in Gutu, the deputy minister said:

"I am informed there are certain people in the civil service and parastatal bodies who are going about telling people to be individualists in their approach to development and not to listen to the Government," said Mr Mahachi.

"These unscrupulous people are said to be re-

fusing to provide assistance to any form of producer co-operatives. They are enemies of the people, enemies of our revolution and, above all, enemies of Government.

"We must co-operatively get ready for them as soon as possible. Watch out and report them to us."

Mr Mahachi said that over the last 90 years the individualist approach to farming had resulted in exploitation, and civil servants and parastatals "still advocating the decadent system did not have the interests of the masses at heart".

However, the deputy minister made it clear the Government would not force people into co-operatives. A successful movement could be initiated only by the farmers themselves through their poli-

tical leadership and active party cadres.

The cornerstone for the development of communal areas and resettlement schemes was co-operatives, said Mr Mahachi, adding that projects formed voluntarily would get financial and technical assistance.

"The establishment of co-operatives, with special emphasis on producer co-operatives, is Government policy," he said.

"All Government ministries, parastatal organisations and civil servants who are involved in development have a duty to assist every co-operative.

"It would be ridiculous if parastatal bodies and civil servants resent providing assistance just because they are opposed to the idea and use their position to frustrate development programmes.

"The Government will leave no stone unturned in advising people to be organised."

CSO: 4700/439

KANGAI EXPLAINS RULES FOR DEMOBILIZATION

Training Organized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ONLY members of the Zimbabwe National Army, including those people in assembly points, are eligible for demobilisation training and pay, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

"I don't decide who's eligible," he said in an interview. "The army will send me lists of the people being demobilised and we will then take over."

"We'll ask them what they want to do, what their interests are, if they want to go back to school or if they are interested in agriculture or whatever. We'll then organise their training and help them find a job."

Asked about confusion among some ex-combatants, especially in Bulawayo, of who was eligible for the \$185 a month gratuity for up to two years, he replied: "The word demobilisation implies you are mobilised

and are leaving the army. "The army will find the people who want to be demobilised. They have all the lists and the lists of people in the assembly points. I don't know what people mean when they ask where they can register."

"They know exactly how many people are still in the assembly points awaiting integration and perhaps eventual demobilisation."

"If someone I fought with comes into my office and asks for demobilisation pay there is nothing I can do, no matter how much I want to, if he wasn't sent by the army."

"We have ministers and secretaries of ministries who fought in the war. It would be ridiculous to pay them another \$185 a month when they have demobilised already."

Mr Kangai said the monthly grant of \$185 was intended to support

the demobilised soldier while he found his feet in civilian life, was trained and found a job.

"I don't see any problem finding work for these people." He did not know when the first men would be demobilised or how long the exercise would take. "That is up to the army. We can handle as many as they send us as fast as they send them."

The demobilisation directorate, headed by Mr John Shoniwa, was given \$43 million in the Government estimates for grants and forms and booklets have been printed and are now being distributed to army units.

The booklet explains the men will be given enough time to apply for demobilisation and that all members of the national army, no matter what force they fought in during the liberation war, are eligible for demobilisation.

'HERALD' Comment

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Avoiding Scandal"]

[Text]

THE Government expects to spend about \$116 million by the time its massive demobilisation exercise of the national army is completed, probably in two years.

In this financial year alone, \$43 million has been allocated to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, under which the demobilisation directorate falls.

In a country virtually in the throes of economic belt-tightening, this is a lot of money. The Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, has recently spoken of tough measures to seal up loopholes which some unscrupulous would-be emigrants may use to get money out of the country.

Evidently, we need all the money we can lay our hands on. So the demobilisation exercise, under which those wishing to opt out of the national army will be paid \$185 a month for two years, must be handled very carefully indeed.

The ex-combatants who are entitled to this largesse ought to be genuine ex-combatants, not people who are trying to cash in on a system that may be susceptible to abuse.

Last year, there was chaos in the assembly points as people not eligible to receive allowances were somehow allowed to. The charge of fraud was bandied about.

The ex-combatants deserve the attractive conditions offered to them to opt out of the army, but unless the Government is absolutely ruthless in its screening of claimants, it could have another scandal on its hands.

CSO: 4700/439

SEKERAMAYI ATTACKS CRITICS OF COOPERATIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 12

[Text]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, has dismissed as "malicious and subversive" allegations that co-operatives are intended to lure people into forced labour camps.

"People cannot be forced to co-operate in a democratic society like Zimbabwe," he said in reply to questions. "They co-operate for their own good and mutual benefit."

"The intending co-operators themselves choose the type and extent of co-operation they prefer — from marketing and supply service co-operatives and elementary co-operatives to fully-fledged collective producer co-operatives."

"Alarmists have been spreading false stories designed to scare the masses away from this approach of collective endeavour. This malicious campaign is not only stupid, but subversive."

"I must emphatically state that the policy of co-operatives is based on the principle of people voluntarily joining in the formation of co-operatives," the minister said.

"Co-operative members are their own masters and, by the same token, must be free to withdraw whenever they no longer want to belong to a co-operative."

The minister said there was a strong case for having an educational campaign to make the masses aware of the virtues and benefits of co-operatives through a well trained cadreship.

The Government, he said, was aware that the policy of co-operatives was a long term programme, calling for extreme patience.

"We do not dream of achieving it overnight," he said, adding that Zimbabwe should evolve its own concept of co-operatives which people could understand.

The minister appealed to people to make a careful study of the three basic models on which the Intensive Resettlement Programme is being implemented.

● Model A involves an intensive village settlement programme with individual arable allocations and communal grazing. Settlers are allocated a residential plot of about 0.2 ha within a village, where amenities such as boreholes and vegetable

garden plots may be provided.

Each settler gets about 5 ha of arable land and grazing for four to 10 livestock units depending on the region's carrying capacity.

● Model B is an intensive settlement scheme with communal living and co-operative farming. Activities are based on the community with co-operative structures and management.

Farmers opting for a co-operative have to identify with each other, organise themselves and present their structure to the Lands Ministry to ensure that the basics of the organisation's structure and management are fulfilled.

They must also present a constitution and register with the Registrar of Co-operatives to be allocated a farm by Government.

Dr Sekeramayi stressed that to avoid a situation where everybody went around bargaining for farms, a Government evaluator would do that job.

● Model C is an intensive settlement with a centralised estate farm to which farmers will contribute labour.

Arable land and livestock are individually owned outside the central core and grazing is communal.

The central estate will have its own resources of arable land, grazing and livestock.

In all the models settlers are given three permits to enable them to reside, cultivate crops and pasture livestock.

Only the Minister of Lands can revoke the permits on the grounds of non-residence and misuse or under-utilisation of resources.

Settlers are urged to set up their own committees and each project provides a settlement officer who will act as the focal point of local administration.

The officer is employed by the Lands Ministry to help settlers meet their goals and mould their local government structure. Specialists in extension, co-operative and veterinary services would be provided, as would teachers and medical staff to go with schools and clinics, he said.

Growing large quantities of agricultural produce would attract the establishment of depots.

HEALTH PACT WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Mozambique yesterday formally signed an agreement ensuring wide co-operation in many fields of health care.

The pact was sealed when the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his Mozambican counterpart, Dr Pascual Mocumbi, signed a statement of accord at Dr Ushewokunze's office, marking the end of a three-day inter-ministerial workshop.

Terms of the agreement include:

- Co-operation in training;
- The restructuring of the pharmaceutical sector;
- Organisation of national health services;
- And medical vigilance concerning malaria, sleeping sickness and other widespread diseases.

Other areas of co-operation include control of occupational diseases, and ensuring medical care for border populations, regardless of their nationality.

The ministers also agreed on the exchange of scientific publications and the methods whereby health data would be collected and analysed.

There would also be exchanges of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, health workers and tutors.

It was also agreed that the next health workshop between the two countries would be held in Mozambique next year.

After the signing of the accord, Dr Mocumbi said drug co-operation would be centred around quality control, and would be kept at an inter-enterprise level.

Asked if Mozambique would be importing Zimbabwean drugs, Dr Mocumbi said: "We publish international tenders for our drug imports. If Zimbabwe wants to sell, it must submit a tender."

CSO: 4700/439

ZIMBABWE

HIGH AFTER-SCHOOL UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 80 000 school-leavers are being refused jobs in Zimbabwe cities every year, the national education seminar at the University of Zimbabwe heard yesterday.

Delegates at the international gathering were told that figures on school enrolment in Zimbabwe indicated that vast numbers of young people were entering the labour market each year.

Dr Herbert Murerwa, secretary for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, said that of all children enrolled in Grade I, 60.94 percent completed Grade 7; 14.51 percent enter Form I; 9.27 percent completed four years of secondary schooling and only 1.07 percent finished the secondary school cycle.

Rapid expansion of formal schooling gave birth to "educated unemployment" in other African countries because their economies did not expand fast enough to absorb school leavers, he said.

"Education must prepare our young people for the world of work. With appropriate skills and knowledge young people could organise self-employment programmes

for themselves in the informal sector.

"Policy-makers in Zimbabwe must now begin to plan for the potential implications of this expansion in school enrolment."

A Ministry of Education and Culture official, Mr Taka Mudariki, told delegates about the need for a mass literacy campaign.

He said the Government had the enormous task of waging the battle against "illiteracy, low levels of production and ignorance among the millions of peasants and workers in Zimbabwe".

"Literacy programmes have to be designed to undo the effects of decades of physical and mental exploitation of peasants and workers.

"A very conservative estimate by the Zimbabwe Adult Literacy Organisation is that more than 1.9 million adults are illiterate," Mr Mudariki said.

STRIKE AT MEIKLES HOTEL ENDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 500 workers at Salisbury's Meikles hotel went on strike yesterday demanding the dismissal of the general manager, Mr Kai Hansen.

The strikers were persuaded to resume work by the combined efforts of the workers' committee, Ministry of Labour officials, and Mr Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions who negotiated with the hotel management for more than three hours.

The strike started at midday, worker representatives said, after Mr Hansen allegedly dismissed an employee who had been arguing in the hotel with his (the worker's) wife.

The sacked worker complained to the workers' committee, who appealed to Mr Hansen to reinstate the man. Mr Hansen is said to have refused, and workers then stormed into the hotel's basement saying they would not

work until Mr Hansen had been dismissed and their colleague reinstated.

After three rounds of talks the workers secured the reinstatement of the dismissed man. A report-back meeting between the staff and their representatives will be held today.

The workers' demand that Mr Hansen be dismissed was still under negotiation, Mr Mugabe told the Herald yesterday.

"He is an important man, with a high position, he cannot just be dismissed."

The hotel had also provided a \$1 000 bonus to be distributed equally among the 500 workers, Mr Mugabe said.

Meikles staff said yesterday that the hotel was almost fully booked. Service was discontinued after the strike had begun at midday, and non-striking chefs were required to load foodstuffs before they prepared light meals for the evening.

Meikles management declined to give a statement.

CSO: 4700/439

FUEL CUTS THREATEN COFFEE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

COFFEE production in Chipinga is being disrupted because of the diesel shortage, the president of the Gaza Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ernest Odendaal, said yesterday.

He said the situation was critical and that more than \$7 million of coffee — a prime foreign exchange commodity — was in jeopardy.

Last night the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, ruled out fuel rationing. The situation was not critical, he said.

The Grain Marketing Board estimates that coffee production in the area could yield 4 482 tonnes with top grade selling at \$1 600 a tonne.

"Unfortunately the coffee crops have been late and now coincide with the acute diesel shortages," Mr Odendaal said.

"Coffee is a big foreign currency commodity, especially because of good prices this year since Brazilian coffee has gone for a loop in heavy frost which cut harvest estimates by 45 percent."

There was also a serious petrol shortage in the

area. Buses had been halted for more than three days, disrupting trade in Chipinga.

The only four petrol outlets in the town were fast running out.

"We have had situations where only one service station had petrol. But it has generally been on and off because petrol tankers need diesel to get here."

Interviewed on ZBC, Dr Makoni said the country's fuel and diesel reserves were at a very low level but the situation did not warrant rationing.

The shortage of fuel was the result of transport problems, for which he blamed South Africa. The Government was convinced that the Pretoria regime was trying to use its economic muscle to force Zimbabwe to change its stand over Namibia

and its attitude to the policy of apartheid.

Ziana reports that several filling stations in Salisbury yesterday began a self-imposed petrol rationing scheme.

Limiting

No official directive has been issued, but some garages are limiting motorists to 10 or at most 20 litres a customer.

In a statement yesterday the national secretary of the Motor Trade Association, Mr Tony Cox, said reports of diesel and petrol shortages had been received.

Last week thousands of motorists bought massive quantities of petrol as a hedge against a feared reintroduction of petrol rationing.

"The Motor Trade Asso-

ciation has discussed this with Government and have been assured that any shortages of petrol that exist are of a temporary and isolated nature resulting from transportation problems.

"The availability of diesel fuel will continue at its present level until additional measures to restore normal holdings arranged by Government become effective.

"Similarly, while there is no restriction on the sale of petrol, and it is not intended to introduce rationing, dealers have been asked not to create an unusual demand in petrol by filling large containers," he said.

The measure was designed to assist the Government in restoring normal stock levels as soon as possible.

PM REPORTS BUILDING OF MORE GRAIN DEPOTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The Government is to build several grain depots near the people throughout the country to ensure that all maize is bought and collected before the rains, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has said.

He said he could not understand why some planners failed to finish Government projects in time. He told the large gatherings here that a lot of money allocated to the Ministry of Education last year had not been used because the planners had failed to complete projects.

"These people are saboteurs, who want to cause chaos in the country," he said.

They wasted a lot of time touching here and there as if they were working on a plan such as the Monomatapa Hotel. Their aim was to make people feel the Government was neglecting them.

He said the only solution was to have more black planners and builders to handle Government projects. "We cannot rely on people we fought to be honest with us."

Mr Mugabe told cheering crowds at Sadza and Nharira that it was the wish of the Government to buy all maize produced this year. "If it gets rotten in our hands that will not be your problem. We do not want the money to get rotten in your hands."

'Produce More'

He urged the people to produce more crops during the coming season to earn the country foreign exchange to buy machinery, vehicles, and other goods which were not made locally.

"Our dollar cannot buy anything from outside. We have to use the American dollar or the British pound."

It was the wish of the Government to build more schools, hospitals, roads and provide other services, which were necessary to uplift life in the rural areas.

The \$1 billion raised from ZIMCORD would be used mostly for rural development. Some would be used to establish factories so that people could export finished products.

Mr Mugabe urged peasant farmers to start producing crops such as cotton, tobacco and wheat so they could earn foreign exchange.

To achieve the Government's goals there was need for unity in the nation. With unity they would be able to defeat the enemy as they had during the liberation war.

CSO: 4700/439

ZIMBABWE

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH DUTCH SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and The Netherlands yesterday signed a co-operation agreement for the allocation of over \$8 million in aid pledged at Zimcord for rural development, reconstruction and resettlement.

A delegation from The Netherlands has been in the country since August 28 to discuss financial and technical co-operation between the two nations.

Mr Thomas Mswaka, secretary to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, said he was pleased to sign the agreement as Holland had offered its strong support to Zimbabwe before and after independence.

He said The Netherlands was assisting in the improvement of the Mozambique ports. "It is a very important aspect of our transport system and a very important aspect of our development."

Mr Mswaka signed the agreement on behalf of Zimbabwe and Dr Roel Harkema, head of the Southern Africa Division (development co-operation), represented the Dutch Government.

Dr Harkema said the purpose of his team's visit was to make a follow-up on the visit of their Prime Minister and to translate into practice the promises and commitments made during Zimcord.

"When I look at the list of projects which will be financed with our aid, I think we may congratulate ourselves at these projects and programmes in the fields of rural development, reconstruction and resettlement.

"With all the projects we are funding we think we are right in the top priority of the Zimbabwe Government. I hope that many people in Zimbabwe will quickly benefit

from what we have been doing during the last few days, especially those in the rural areas, who need our help very much," he said.

The aid agreement consists of a grant of about \$4.3 million and a soft loan of about \$4.5 million. The loan carries an interest of 2½ percent and is payable over a period of 30 years with a grace period of eight years.

The grant will be used for the reconstruction of schools, which have been allocated about \$3.7 million; the funding of the Dombodema Intensive Resettlement scheme in the Plumtree area, and another sum for contingencies.

CSO: 4700/439

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAIL LINK OFF TO HUMBLE START

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

GWELLO.

ALTHOUGH temperatures were near freezing point it was a heart-warming occasion for men of the National Railways of Zimbabwe in the bush, near Gado, Que Que, yesterday.

The start of construction for the electrification of the Salisbury to Gwelo line marked the realisation of more than two decades of railway effort and planning.

Ever since the late Fifeties the electrification of the railways has, in the words of the chief electrical engineer Mr W. Gilman "absorbed, inspired, frustrated and involved a very large number of railwaymen".

The contract, which is worth \$21 million went to B. B. Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd, a subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Ltd of Britain. They have completed their initial design programme and started work on Wednesday on installing foundations for the steel masts which will support the overhead equipment.

During this programme, which is due to be completed in two years, about 8 100 foundations will be installed at a rate of about 650 a month.

By the end of the overall contract B. B. Zimbabwe, whose parent company has carried out railway electrification projects throughout the world, will have completed one of the most ambitious programmes yet undertaken. They will have also employed a peak labour force of 300 trained by a small nucleus of British staff.

The contract involves 457 single track kilometres to be electrified. More than half of the materials are being supplied from within Zimbabwe and this will involve 35 local companies.

The project involves the line between Dabuka at Gwelo and Salisbury. Why then have they started the construction at a remote spot some 60 km from Gwelo? Mr A. D. Hevey, the contract engineer, explained

"Dabuka is the priority end of the line but if we started there — with a complex yard with multi-tracks and different sizes of structure to be handled — we would be throwing ourselves right into a very complicated area."

"We are training people and it is best to start in a

straightforward area, an open route with a single track where we can build up our skills to be better able to deal with the more complicated areas later.

"Also, we want our design engineers to get as far ahead of the construction team as possible so that they have a clear run."

The construction team will work back to Dabuka and when that is done will go back to Gado and then on to Redcliff and Que Que and eventually Salisbury.

Mr Gilman, who, amid cheers pulled the handle to start the pouring of concrete that formed the first foundation, said that electrification was more than a logical development of the railways.

"It is a significant, vital and fundamental change of direction in the course of any railway," he said. "It represents the biggest single change that the railways have ever undertaken."

He believed that electrification was essential if the transport systems here and in neighbouring countries and on the sub-continent as a whole were to be realised properly, efficiently and effectively.

BRIEFS

DUAL HOME OWNERSHIP--Bulawayo--People who owned homes in both urban and rural areas were criticised yesterday by the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo. Dr Nkomo, who was speaking in Pumula, said the unplanned settlement in the rural areas as well as in the newly acquired farms poses a danger to the land and made it difficult for the Government to provide efficient services to the people. "Government is trying to discourage dual home ownership. Unless people realise the danger of the way we settle we will find it difficult to solve problems of settlement," the minister said. He said houses were built in an unplanned manner, leading to a few people occupying large expanses of land. "You find scattered huts with the intervening land between them lying unutilised." The minister said it was necessary to provide "stimuli which will draw people away from the urban centres." He noted that Salisbury and Bulawayo were growing rapidly. It was necessary to stem the tide of migration in order to keep the cities of a manageable size. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

BEEF QUOTA--Beef rationing is expected to ease slightly during the next two months, and allocations for the week starting next Monday will be increased by 10 percent. Announcing this yesterday, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Don Collen, said: "While allocations of beef from the CSC to butchers will continue at their present level of 70 percent of the butchers' quotas during September and October, it should be possible to increase these allocations for short periods at a time." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

NGANGAS' 'MIRACLE CONTEST'--A healing competition involving ngangas and spirit mediums from six southern African countries will be held in Gwanzura stadium, Highfield, Salisbury, tomorrow. The contest will be among "genuine ngangas" from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. They will perform their feats, free of charge, from 8 am to 5 pm. The Zimbabwe True Spirit Mediums' and Ngangas' Association of Central Africa, which is organising the competition, expects the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, and other government leaders to attend. The association president, Dr Green Ntopa, urged people to attend "to witness miracles performed by genuine ngangas." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 1]

MUGABE APPEAL--Belingwe--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called for an end to strikes because they were harming the country. He said he saw no reason why people should strike when they could report their grievances. The Prime Minister told a huge rally at Murengwa district council in Belingwe that the Government would be reviewing the wages of workers in order to raise them. He warned employers who were not paying the minimum wage that this would not be tolerated. He warned civil servants that those who refused to work in the rural areas would have no jobs. He urged them to co-operate with the people when implementing Government's projects. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 3]

YOUTH COUNCIL--An interim National Youth Council was announced by the Minister of Youth Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, last week. The council consists of 12 members to allow as wide representation as possible. It will be headed by Mr Tichaona Jokonya of the Ministry of Youth Sport and Recreation. The other members are: Mr E.T. Mudariki, Community Development and Women's Affairs; Dr F. Madzonge, Manpower Planning and Development; Mr J.M. Chamboko, Labour and Social Services; Miss Sheila Macheri, Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development; Mrs E.M. Sawyer, Voluntary Youth Organisation; Mr H. Moyana, higher learning institution at Seke Training Centre; Brother Fidelis and Dr Chitsike from a church organisation; Mr J. Mupfumira, Mr M. Chidzonga and Mr T. Todzo, Youth, Sport and Recreation. The council will remain interim until ratified by an Act of Parliament. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 81 p 11]

YUGOSLAV CREDIT AGREEMENT--Zimbabwe and the Bank of Yugoslavia today signed a credit agreement under which Zimbabwe will receive Yugoslav goods worth \$50 million. Speaking at the signing ceremony this morning, the minister of finance, Comrade Nkala, said he hoped the signing of the agreement between Zimbabwe and the bank would be the beginning of a long and worthwhile association which will lead to the consolidation of the solidarity between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [LD090340 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Sep 81]

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